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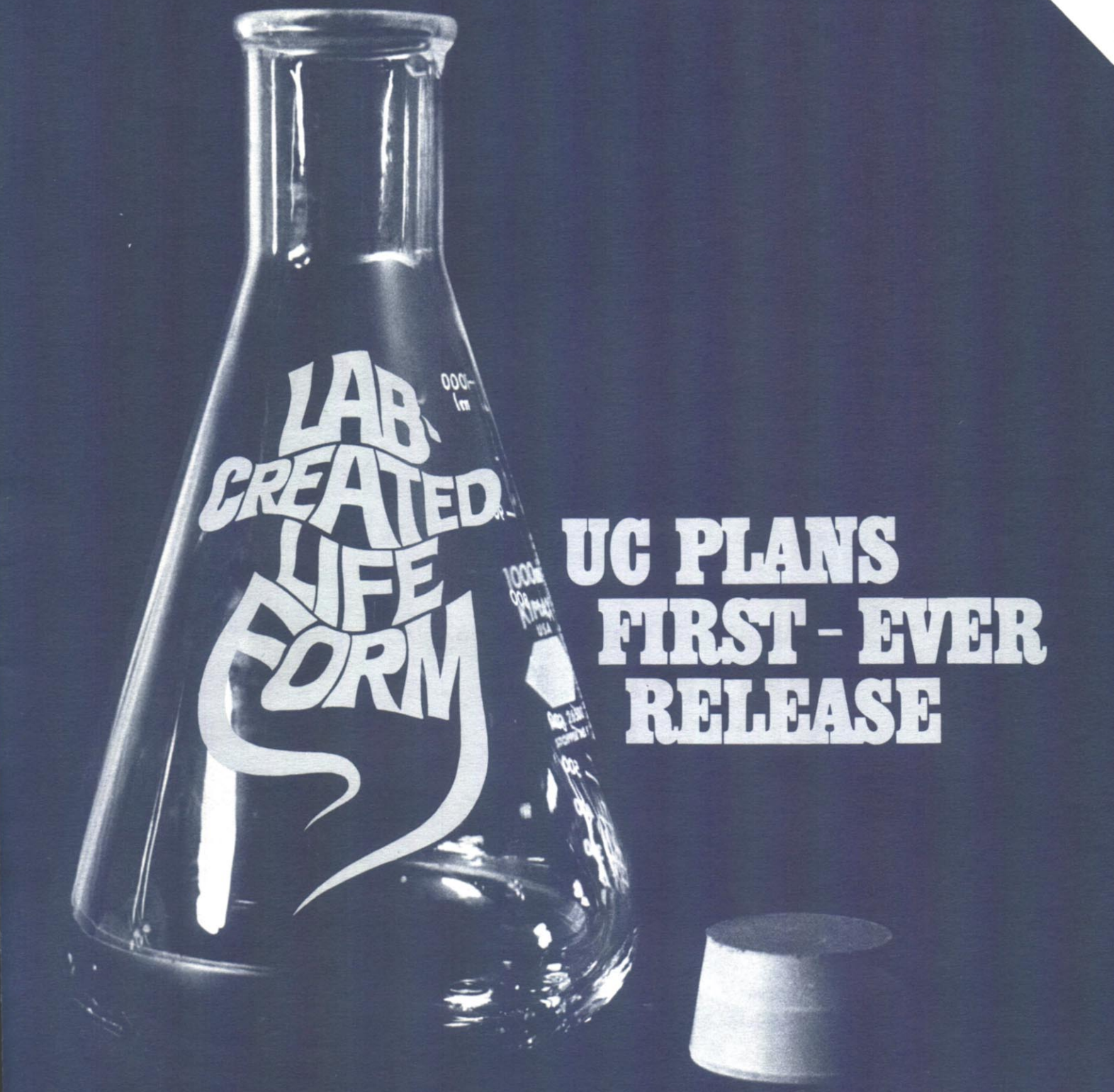

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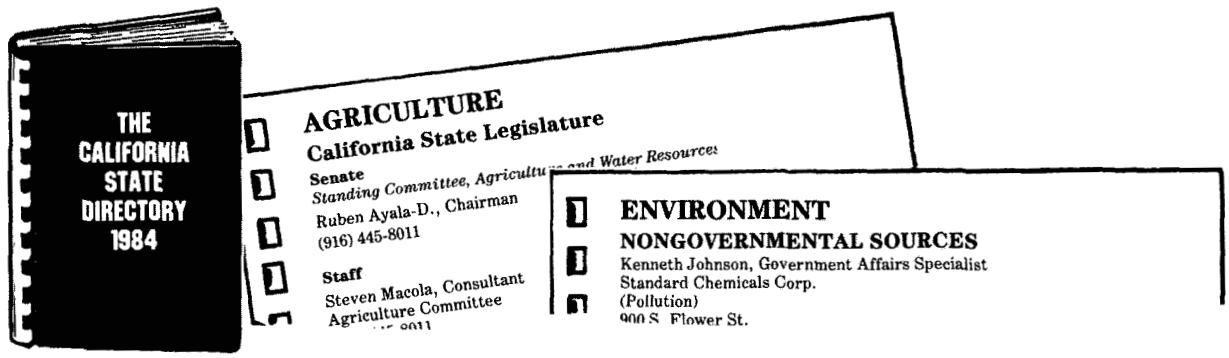

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California Journal

The Monthly Analysis of State Government and Politics

Volume XV, Number 2 **February 1984**

PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
Thomas R. Hoeber

EDITOR
Robert Fairbanks

MANAGING EDITOR
A.G. Block

ART DIRECTOR
Chris Van Overloop

ADVERTISING & CIRCULATION
Barbara Aguirre

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT
Leo Rennert

CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS
Paul Duginski, Steve Greenberg

STAFF: Hope Tuttle, Mary E. Gillis
Robin G. Robinson

COUNSEL: Conrad Lee Klein

AUDITORS: Arthur Young & Company

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE:
R.C. Bublitz & Assoc., 22247 Burbank Blvd., Woodland Hills, CA 91367, 213/992-0366.

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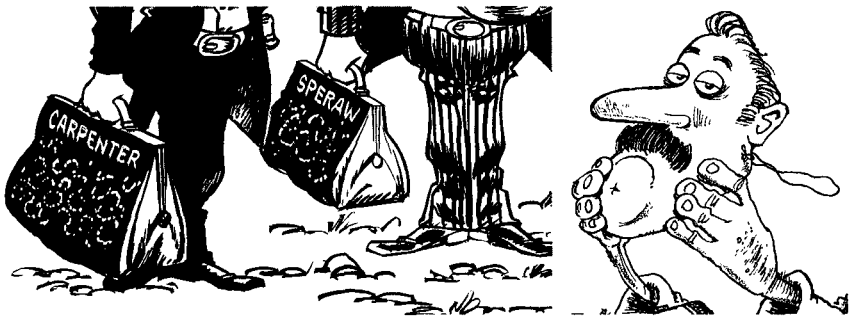

February Bonus: The 1984 Roster

This issue includes a copy of the California Journal's *most popular publication: the annual* Roster and Government Guide. *Completely updated to include all new administration appointments, this directory is also available as a separate reprint.*

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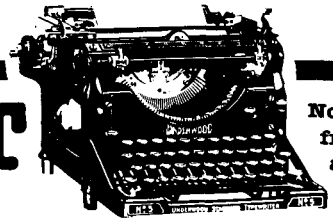
UP FRONT



Notes and Items from Contributors and the Journal Staff.

Jerry Brown has been telling some of his closest friends that he would like to start thinking about running for president in 1988 — presuming a Democrat doesn't win this year — and he has solicited ideas on what the pluses and minuses are for him.

The former governor's minuses aren't too hard to count — a humiliating loss in the U.S. Senate race in 1982 and two Quixotic presidential races in 1976 and 1980; a so-so record as governor, an image of a sort of political flake and a man who never mastered the rudiments of good media relations.

But one of his friends, who asked not to be identified, said Brown has a couple of marketable pluses — an active and creative brain and a public identity that gives him surprising "star quality," particularly outside California. Evidence of that asset is the fact that Brown can command — and sometimes get — $5000 for an appearance and speech.

Brown is abundantly aware that this is how Ronald Reagan kept himself politically alive after he left the governor's office in 1975 — lots of well-paid appearances and speaking forums. And just as Reagan formed and headed his own political action group (Citizens for Reagan), so has Brown formed Committee for California, a PAC ready and willing to funnel campaign funds into Democratic races. That committee is holding a breakfast meeting in Beverly Hills February 6th. The subject: the Democratic nominating convention in San Francisco next July.

(Richard Bergholz)

Who were those administration officials and lobbyists nearly caught gambling at Christmas time in a Sacramento watering hole? Seems after a few games of dice — where as much as $250 changed hands — a police paddy wagon pulled up in front of Eilish's. Fortunately for those involved, all the little cubes were safely tucked away when, moments later, several uniformed officers strolled through the bar.

We've had several angry complaints about an article that ran in our December issue concerning the legislative staff ("Join the Legislature and Learn a Trade"). Basically, the article presented the results of an informal survey we conducted to see how many staffers could be considered as issue experts when hired for their jobs. What we found was that 58 percent lacked a college degree or private sector experience in their areas of assignment. And we suggested (tongue-in-cheekishly, we thought) that therefore they weren't real experts. For the rest, the article had a flippant tone and was illustrated by a cartoon of a staffer with a most arrogant look on his face. Last month, we ran a letter denouncing our idea of measuring expertness by looking at college degrees. And now comes a long analysis (not intended for publication by its author) that raises questions about the validity of our survey. We believe the survey was accurate so far as it went but wish now that we'd been a bit more sensitive in handling a subject that involves the livelihoods of many good people.

Remember the stealth bomber, the weapon being developed by the Air Force that is supposedly undetectable by radar and thus invisible? Well, California Senator Pete Wilson has created a stealth-class ship. Seems that President Reagan's defense budget for 1984 proposed no money for additional frigates. The Navy had enough. But Wilson believed that one more should be built nevertheless to ease potential layoffs at Todd Pacific Shipyards in San Pedro. And so, by adroit lobbying, he slipped another frigate into the budget. So impressed were his colleagues on the Armed Services Committee that they gave him a picture of a frigate inscribed, "To Pete: The USS Wilson, a stealth-class frigate." Proudly, Wilson hung the picture next to his Senate office desk.

(James Carroll, Washington)

San Francisco's KGO-TV, Channel 7, h opened a news bureau at the Capito bringing the number of out-of-town st tions with regular Capitol coverage two. The other is San Francisco's KRO TV, Channel 4. KGO News Director Pet Jacobus says he's wanted a Capitol b reau for some time and got the financi approved last year. The members of t new crew are Jim Vargas, reporte Kathy Cavey, camera; and Dave Bake sound. Vargas, though, is not new to t issues. He's been driving in from Sa Francisco periodically to cover sta events.

Talk about getting away from it a Karen Edson, whose term as a Californ *energy commissioner came to an end la* last month, not only left state gover ment — she left the country. Edson a her husband (Chris Ellison, former a visor to Energy Commish Rusty Schw kart) are off on a year-long backpacki trip through Australia, Indonesia a Europe.

Flo Snyder is doing well as state direct of tourism, but as a tourist things ha not been going her way. Hoping for lo of sightseeing during a trip to Japan la December, she saw nothing but the insi of her Tokyo hotel for five days, while ti up at a travel conference. From Tok she flew to New Orleans for a trade sho only to learn that her bags had gone els where. It was late Saturday and all t stores were closed, but courtesy of t New Orleans Hilton, she got some cle clothing for the next day — a maid's u form. Returning to the capital via Pal Springs, where a tourism conference w in progress, she checked in at a hotel, f asleep and was awakened at 1 a.m.

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omething that sounded like an army of rickets. "Water bugs," explained the nanagement as — at about 2 a.m. — they noved her to another room. Snyder's nost recent trip began on Friday, Janury 13th, and we don't even want to know ow it turned out.

Lu Haas, press aide and idea man to top Democrats for more than 20 years, is about o retire — again. This time he's leaving he staff of Attorney General John Van De Kamp, who recruited Haas upon Haas' re-

irement from the staff of former Governor erry Brown, who recruited Haas upon Haas' retirement from the staff of U.S. Senator Alan Cranston. But Haas, 66, says his time it's different. No more full-time obs. Maybe a little part-time work for the peace movement, but nothing else. Unless, of course, Alan Cranston's campaign or president should call.

Nobody really likes to talk about it, but he fact is that some politicos are expecting California's Senator Alan Cranston to drop out of the presidential race soon. And in the case of those boosting former Vice President Walter F. Mondale for the nomination, they're trying to hasten the dropout — but without antagonizing Cranston unnecessarily.

The Mondale forces in California already have started putting together their slate of delegates for the California primary ballot in June. And their message to some Cranston supporters is this: You know and we know that Cranston simply isn't going to make it — no matter how much we all like the guy — and if you want to go to the convention in San Francisco next July, your best chance is to sign on now as a Mondale delegate.

Can the Mondale backers hasten Cranston's departure by offering to help pay his mounting campaign debts before he has to run for reelection in 1986? Duane D. Garrett, San Francisco attorney and Mondale's acting national co-chairman, simply smiles and says he and others will remain Cranston supporters and, "I imagine all of us will spend next year helping him raise money to pay off his (presidential campaign) debt."

(Richard Bergholz)

Lynn Schenk, a top member of former Governor Jerry Brown's administration, is expected to announce shortly that she'll seek a seat on the San Diego County Board of Supervisors come June. Schenk, an attorney, ran the state's Business, Transportation and Housing Agency. If she runs, it will be for the seat Roger Hedgecock held before he was elected mayor last year.

Leo McElroy, press secretary to Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, has written a book about the Hillside Strangler killings in Los Angeles and has high hopes of getting it published. McElroy, a former investigative reporter for KABC-TV in Los Angeles, spent many months helping track down Angelo Buono Jr., the Glendale auto upholsterer convicted last fall for nine of the murders.

Steve White, former lobbyist for the California District Attorneys Association, has left to take a top staff job with Attorney General John Van De Kamp. He's chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division and does a little lobbying for the department besides.

Assemblyman Gray Davis returned to the Capitol January 3rd to find a present from the phone company on his office wall: a clock, handsomely mounted on a piece of wood that carried Davis' name and — in lesser lettering — the phone company's new name, Pacific Telesis. Davis immediately ordered its removal, explaining (1) that he didn't see why he should display a phone company ad on his wall and (2) his former boss, Jerry Brown, defeated Evelle Younger for the governorship in 1978 partly by listing all the gifts Younger had accepted over the years.

Unlike a fine cabernet, some stories do not age well. Last month's piece on energy tax credits, for instance, was written last August, but placed on the shelf. Meanwhile, the governor signed two bills that changed the law. The story said that a 50 percent tax credit could be taken for non-residential solar and wind systems that cost less than $12,000; a 25 percent credit for those that cost more. But SB298 (Hart) made all non-residential systems eligible only for the 25 percent credit, regardless of cost. Also, the story listed energy conservation devices that qualified for a 35 percent credit under certain conditions. AB2158 (Hayden) expanded the list to include wall insulation, certain floor insulation, certain pumps for water and space heating, and ventilation devices such as whole-house fans.

Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy was on the road from San Francisco to Sacramento last month when a Highway Patrolman pulled him over. According to the officer, McCarthy's state car, a 1981 Buick, was illegally equipped with tinted glass windows on the side. What the officer didn't know was that the civilian-clothed person driving the car was CHP officer Don Gappa, McCarthy's chauffeur. Gappa quoted chapter-and-verse from the vehicle code to prove that the glass was legal. The beat cop — impressed by something — went on his way.

Lobbyists avoid paranoia only by knowing what's going on. So imagine what happens when one third-houser walks up to another in a Capitol corridor and asks in-

nocently, "What did you think of the meeting?" "What meeting?" replies the other, turning pale. "Come on, you know what I'm talking about," says the first as he cooly walks away.

Come across a blurb lately that's nosy, newsy or smart-alecky about California government, politics or politicians? Share it with the Journal. *We pay up to $25 for entertaining tidbits published in "Up Front," so rush your items to Up Front, 1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 95814.*

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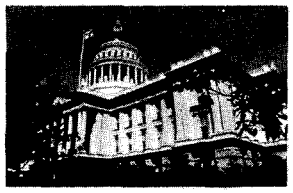

Capitol review

January 13, 1984

When Governor George Deukmejian delivered his first State-of-the-State speech to the Legislature last year, he was interrupted several times by applause — most of which was started by his press secretary, Larry Thomas, who had stationed himself at the rear of the Assembly Chamber. This year, on January 10th, Thomas was in position once more, palms at the ready. But there was no need for prompting. Early in the speech, applause began arising spontaneously from among the legislators themselves.

And why not? For the first time since voters enacted Proposition 13 in 1978, a governor was not warning of deficits or the need for spending reductions. Instead he was telling lawmakers that there was money to spend. No longer need they say "no" to every constituent request. From now on, they could say "yes" every so often.

Although the governor said none of this explicitly, that was clearly the message between his lines. And what better message could he have delivered in an election year? Indeed, if it hadn't been for the Franchetti affair (more on that in a moment) the opening week of the 1984 legislative session might have wafted up more warmth and camaraderie than an old-soldiers convention.

The cause of it all, of course, was the nation's surging economy. According to estimates, growing tax revenues and other factors should bring nearly $3 billion extra to the state treasury in the coming fiscal year. Deukmejian could have urged that some of the money be returned to the people as a tax cut. But he decided that government had legitimate needs and that tax cuts cannot be justified at this time. And besides, if he's going to cut taxes, why not do it closer to 1986, when he'll be up for re-election? In any case, the fiscal windfall remains intact, pleasing the Legislature — with its Democratic majority — no end.

The Budget

Deukmejian's budget, also formally presented on January 10th, called for total spending of $30.3 billion in fiscal 84-85, which begins July 1st. Although the package contained a number of controversial specifics, the most likely cause of battling between him and Democrats is his request to put $950 million in a rainy day reserve. It's not that Democrats don't want a reserve; it's that they want to spend more on schools and welfare — for instance — than Deukmejian has proposed. Thus, they may be unwilling to squirrel so much away. Also, the less they squirrel, the more difficult it will be for Deukmejian to cut taxes at some future date.

But Deukmejian seems commited to the $950 million amount, having put it first among the specific proposals contained in his State of the State Speech. (The governor wisely refrained from asking a round $1 billion. To many citizens, that still sounds like an enormous amount.) However, much can happen between now and June, when the final budget decisions begin to be made.

Franchetti

Concerning Michael Franchetti, who was denied Senate confirmation as Director of Finance January 3rd, (the session's opening day) he's beginning to look more sinned against than sinner. Although he made a mistake, he deserved better from the Senate than he got.

The background is this: Franchetti was helping run the Department of Justice in 1978 while his boss, Evelle Younger, was running for governor against Jerry Brown. During a phone conversation with a member of Younger's political staff, Sheldon Lytton, Franchetti let drop word of a department report that Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally may be indicted shortly by the federal government. Lytton told Los Angeles TV newscaster Bill Stout, who told the public at large. Republican Mike Curb then picked up the information, used it against Dymally and won the lieutenant governor's election.

And what was the report? It was a memo from a department investigator saying that a "news source" had asked him if there was truth to a rumor that Dymally was about to be indicted. The investigator replied that he had heard nothing of it. And, of course, it was not true. Dymally was never indicted. Eventually, he ran for Congress from a Los Angeles district, was elected and serves there today.

Franchetti, Lytton and Stout all did wrong and have said so. But it is hard to believe that Dymally lost the 1978 election because of them. Dymally had a poor reputation at the time, (conflict of interest, mishandling funds, etc.) and it was as much that as anything that defeated him.

Dymally has blamed those problems on a biased press, but the most excoriating series of charges against him came from his primary election opponent in 1974, Howard Miller, a former USC law professor who hit Dymally with accusations that had not surfaced before. Dymally won office nonetheless, but Governor Jerry Brown helped keep suspicions alive by holding Dymally at arms length for the next four years. Even in the 1978 campaign, Brown ran alone.

All of which makes it hard to believe that Franchetti did all the damage to Dymally that Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti charged him with on the Senate floor. It's much easier to believe that Roberti, who voted with the Rules Committee last June to confirm Franchetti, nullified the vote in July because of partisan anger over Deukmejian's budget vetoes. Thus, the final vote in January was more a reflection of partisan rancor than disapproval of anything Franchetti has done.

Robert Fairbanks

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First-ever release of lab-created life form

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

In the high plains country of northeastern California, a truly momentous experiment is being prepared. For the first time ever, a unique life form — genetically engineered at a laboratory in Berkeley — is to be openly released into the outdoor air. Until now, the products of genetic research have been kept locked away in test tubes and the like. But this product — a specially designed variant of a common microbe — is to be sprayed onto an otherwise mundane patch of potato plants.

The sponsors of the experiment — a pair of plant pathologists from the UC campus at Berkeley — say that if their new microbe behaves as they hope, farmers and consumers could save billions upon billions of dollars in the years ahead.

But others are alarmed. Arguing that no one knows enough about this unique microbe to risk its release, they have asked a federal court to block the action. Among other things, they warn that the microbe's unquestioned ability to alter the natural growth cycle of plants could generate undreamed-of consequences, perhaps affecting weather, insect populations or the basic characteristics of air itself. A decision is due before May, when the experiment is to begin.

The scene of this proposed leap into the brave new world is Tulelake, a small farming community in Siskiyou County, three miles south of the Oregon border. Until now, it was probably best known as the site of an internment camp for Japanese-Americans during World War II. But its reputation may be changed by events on a half-acre plot of potatoes at the UC agricultural experiment station just 500 yards north of city hall.

The UC researchers are Steven Lindow and Nicholas Panopoulos, associate professors in Berkeley's plant pathology department. Their new bug is a variation of the common bacterium called *Pseudomonas Syringae*, an organism that evolved 300 million years ago and causes frost to form on plants.

Keith Schneider is editor of News West, *an independent news service.*

Pseudomonas

How Pseudomonas causes plant frost is not thoroughly understood. Lindow believes that molecules on the bacteria's surface react chemically with water molecules to form ice crystals at low temperatures. The chemical process is analogous to the traditional grade school experiment that involves dropping a sand crystal into a supersaturated salt solution and watching salt crystals form.

Frost kills plants. With Pseudomonas on their leaves, plants freeze at 32 degrees (F) and die. Without Pseudomonas, some plants could resist frost formation and survive at temperatures as low as 23 degrees. Knowing this, farmers often try to kill Pseudomonas with chemical sprays. But, says Lindow, sprays are not especially effective against the ominipresent microbe. Dissipating rapidly, they must be applied as often as every three days. Wouldn't it be better to change the characteristics of Pseudomonas itself?

Essentially, Lindow isolated and snipped one gene from the Pseudomonas genetic code. The action altered a molecular cluster on the bacteria's surface and thereby destroyed its ability to organize water molecules into ice.

Lindow and Panopoulos chose to test the creation on potatoes because potatoes are notoriously susceptible to frost. Planted in early spring in the northern regions of the country, whole fields of plants may be wiped out by a late spring cold snap. But with the new microbes on their leaves, the Tulelake potato plants should not die at 32 degrees. They should survive down to 23 degrees, giving them the margin they need to withstand a sudden weather change.

Having tested his new microbe in the laboratory, Lindow is reasonably certain that it will lower the freezing point for potato plants. What is not so certain is the newcomer's ability to survive. After being sprayed on the plants, it must prove strong enough to establish itself and remain

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for some economically useful period of time. Why would it not? Because the common form of Pseudomonas — ever present in the atmosphere — may return to the potato patch, reassert itself quickly and erase the newcomer from the potato leaves. If so, the experiment fails and the plants once again begin dying of frost.

But what if the newcomer proves strong enough to survive, and — like the natural form of Pseudomonas — spreads into areas nearby? And what if thousands of farmers across the land, upon learning of this new frost-fighting product, demand it and begin laying it on by the ton? Indeed, what if its use becomes common over the globe? (In the United States alone, frost damage costs agriculture $2 billion to $4 billion a year.)

Opposition

At this point, the opposition steps in, largely in the form of Jeremy Rifkin, author and president of the Foundation on Economic Trends, a Washington, D.C.-based public-interest group. Last September, Rifkin went into federal court, charging that Lindow's genetically altered microbes could pose a significant environmental threat.

More specifically, he argued that Lindow's bugs could easily spread from farm crops to wild plants and trees, causing them to grow for much longer periods each year and — in some cases — reproduce without dying. This would result in a dramatic depletion of soil nutrients, not only because plants and trees would be living longer and using more but because soil microbes would lack the time needed to convert waste products into nutrients before the next growing season begins. Such changes in the natural process of growth and decay, Rifkin says, could affect the rate at which plants produce oxygen, thus altering the balance between nitrogen and oxygen in the air.

And there is no telling, he goes on, whether the new form of Pseudomonas would spread upwards and into the clouds. Since many scientists believe that natural Pseudomonas helps make snowflakes out of raindrops — just as it makes frost from water on the leaves of plants — its replacement by Lindow's microbe would reduce the fall of snow. In California, that would mean much less skiing and many more floods and a change in the state's ability to generate hydroelectric power.

Lawsuits

Rifkin's case is supported by affidavits from several prominent biologists. "The ecological literature is replete with examples of organisms released into the environment with disastrous effects, costing millions, or in some cases billions of dollars," says Peter H. Raven, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. "The gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, Dutch elm disease, chestnut blight, and infestations of cacti and rabbits in different parts of the world, and many others, provide testimony to the dangers of such uncontrolled release," his affidavit continues.

"The colonization of nondomesticated plants by this frost-inhibiting bacterium could likewise disrupt the seasonal cycles of a variety of frost-sensitive plants," said Michael W. Fox, a director of the Humane Society. "This in turn could have a multiplier effect, ecologically, on insect populations and on the populations of . . . pathogenic micro-organisms that live on these plants and that are kept in balance by the plant growth-inibiting effects of frost."

"The release of gene-spliced micro-organisms into the environment at this stage, before any type of assessment has been made, would be totally irresponsible," said Liebe F. Cavalieri, a professor of biochemistry at Cornell University.

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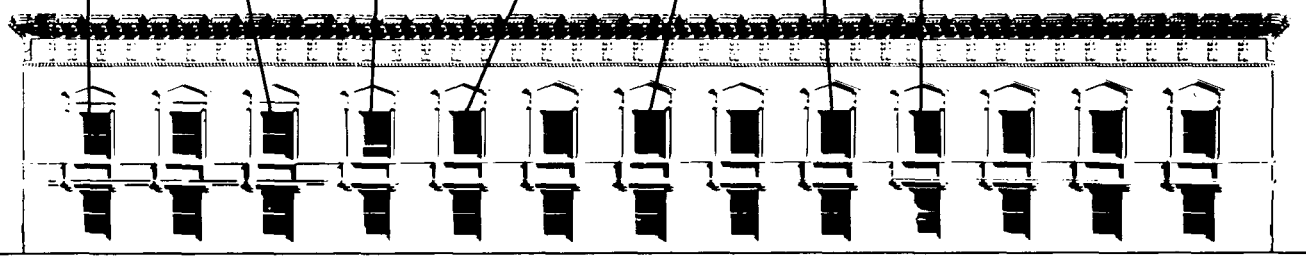

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Rifkin's lawsuit is aimed at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the agency that previously prohibited outdoor experiments but has changed its policy and approved Lindow's experiment last June.

At that time, the NIH also approved two other outdoor experiments with genetically engineered life forms. But Dr. Willian Gartland, chairman of the NIH Recombinant Advisory Committee, says the other two were less controversial because they involved plants which are less likely to escape. Also, he says, preparatory work for the other two was proceeding slowly, meaning that UC's Tulelake experiment was to be first.

If Rifkin has his way, of course, none of the experiments will begin without considerably more examination and debate. Essentially, Rifkin contends that NIH violated the 15-year-old National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by approving the experiments without first preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact report. NIH denies the charge, saying that it followed the proper NEPA guidelines.

"This case will set a precedent for how this industry is going to be regulated," says Rifkin. "We're at the beginning of a long, long journey. Many people envision great benefits from this new technology. But we also must realize the risks. Are we prepared to accept the responsibilities that come with being able to blueprint and build new life forms?"

In defense of his project, Lindow says that great care will be taken to keep the bacteria within the half-acre test plot, which will be ringed by a six-foot buffer of dirt. As for spreading into the atmosphere, Lindow says that's preposterous. "I don't think there's any possibility this project will have the dramatic effect some people say it will," says Lindow. "We have reviewed it thoroughly. We prepared an environmental assessment for our own review committee. We just don't foresee this bacteria spreading at all."

In a public announcement on the experiment last October, UC noted that tests have been conducted with a chemically altered form of Pseudomonas that is similar to Lindow's variety. And, it said, measurements showed that the chemically altered strain did not spread to other plants. Rifkin replies that he has not seen the figures and doubts the study was of sufficient depth. And, he adds, the strain of Pseudomonas tested was only similar to Lindow's variety, not the same.

Lindow also argues that the ultra-violet rays in sunshine occasionally alter the genes of Pseudomonas bacteria to produce exactly the form of bug that he has produced in the laboratory. "Mother Nature is making these mutants daily. It's not different from other bacteria already in the environment," he says. But Rifkin still is not satisfied. If Lindow is to produce a successful frost fighter, he argues, it must be potent enough to edge out the microbe's natural form, and that's where the trouble would begin.

Who should control?

At the moment, both sides are awaiting the federal court decision, which is expected shortly. Meanwhile, though, the issue raises a question that goes well beyond the potato patch at Tulelake. Heard more and more frequently, it asks: What kinds of government controls, if any, should be exercised over experiments in this relatively new area of science that can quickly and precisely create new forms of life?

Currently, agencies that receive federal funds (such as UC) are required to follow the NIH guidelines for experiments involving the use of recombinant DNA (gene splicing). But not only are the NIH guidelines unsatisfactory to

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people like Rifkin, private firms are exempt altogether. Although independent laboratory officials say it is standard practice to voluntarily meet the NIH rules, it is not hard to imagine a quick, rule-breaking test if the result could beat a competitor to multi-million dollar profits.

In 1982 the California Legislature passed a bill that would have put controls on private firms, as the states of New York and Maryland have done. The measure, authored by then-Assemblyman Art Torres, a Los Angeles Democrat, would have required all genetic researchers to follow NIH rules. Governor Jerry Brown, however, vetoed the measure on September 30, 1982, after officials of the state's leading genetic engineering firms complained that it would require a new bureaucracy.

In his veto message Brown said, "Unfortunately, the bill imposes certain legal restrictions that could inhibit the growth of an innovative technology which is fundamental to advances in agriculture, medicine and pollution control."

In the time since, there has been virtually no attention paid to genetic engineering by any state agency or legislator. Nor is Torres, now a state senator, planning to reintroduce a genetic engineering bill in 1984. "It is not a burning issue at this point," says Danny Verches, Torres' administrative assistant.

Spokesmen for the agencies which might be expected to play a role in monitoring environmental releases of genetically engineered organisms — the Department of Food and Agriculture or the Department of Health Services, for instance — say no activity is occurring in this area. They also say they are looking to the federal government for help in regulating the new science.

But many see serious problems there. The NIH's Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RAC), the actual monitoring group, is beset by troubles. In recent months the RAC has been criticized for alleged conflicts of interest and for approving research without thoroughly studying the projects.

Just as important, critics of the RAC have repeatedly asked why none of the 25 scientists who sit on the committee have specialties in ecology, entomology, botany, plant biology or population genetics — all important disciplines when considering releasing microbes and plants into the environment. The NIH, according to several officials, is considering changes in the makeup of the committee.

For the time being questions are multiplying while answers remain elusive. "There is no adequate forum for dealing with these issues," says Dr. Robert Goodman, vice president for research and development at Calgene Inc., a biotechnology laboratory in Davis that specializes in plant research. "In order to continue aggressively pushing for progress, we've got to get into a mode for anticipating any problems. I agree with many people in this industry. We need some kind of oversight that will result in public confidence about what it is we're doing."

Most experts agree that genetic engineering has a Faustian quality. In recent years scientists and supporters have predicted marvelous new applications of the technology. New disease-resistant crops, fatter cattle, bugs to eat pollution, microbes to mine coal, bio-mass to fuel power plants, pesticides that won't pollute. Opponents have challenged the grand statements, warning that genetically altering life forms is leading to a pact with the devil; that like the sweeping early predictions of nuclear researchers, the early gains have been more than offset by the perilous realities. While their differences are still profound, opponents and supporters believe that a measure of caution is urgent as the nation crosses one more revolutionary threshold.

Little of this, though, seems to have caught Tulelake's attention. "I can promise you that ever since we heard of what's going on, I can't think of a single person within the community that is asking about it," says Joe Cordonier, Tulelake's 30-year-old city clerk. "Nobody is losing any sleep over it."

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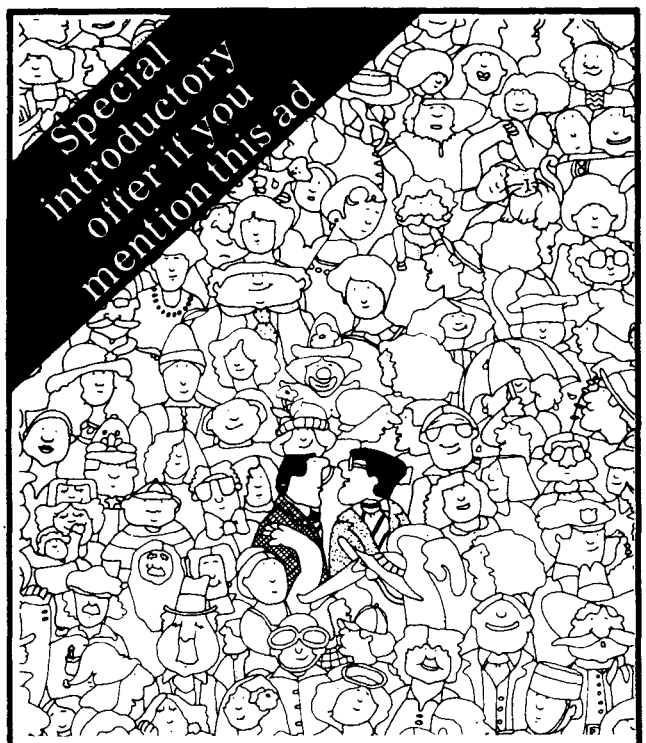

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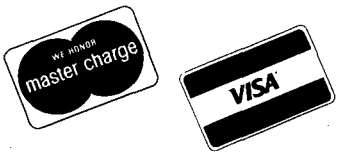

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CARPETBAGGERS: NOTHING NEW IN ORANGE COUNTY POLITICS

By HOWARD SEELYE

Carpetbagger — *Any of the Northern politicians or adventurers who went South to take advantage of unsettled conditions after the Civil War; contemptuous with reference to the luggage they used in travelling light; any politician, promoter from the outside whose influence is resented.* —

Webster's New World Dictionary.

If there was anything that Republican state Senator Ollie Speraw of Long Beach hated it was being called a "carpetbagger."

Speraw had been left out in the cold when 1981 reapportionment legislation collapsed his 31st Senate District in the Long Beach area. After mulling over his predicament for several months he decided he was not going to sit around for two years twiddling his thumbs. He would seek re-election elsewhere. So in February 1983 he sought and won permission from the Senate Rules Committee to open a district office in Newport Beach to offer constituent services to the 37th District, a sprawling region that had been left without a senator by the same reapportionment plan. The district includes large portions of Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties plus all of Imperial County.

Speraw didn't exactly show up in the district carrying a carpetbag, inasmuch as he is a wealthy man and can afford a moving van or even a Rolls Royce. But though he bought a condo in the exclusive Big Canyon area of Newport Beach and tried to settle in, the locals refused to accept him as one of their own. Nearly every press reference to him and his candidacy quoted someone who called him a "carpetbagger," and for political cartoonists, it was a field day.

Not surprisingly, much of the carpetbagger talk had come from Republican Assemblywoman Marian Bergeson of Newport Beach, who also wanted to run for the Senate seat. And, of course, it worked. In November Speraw said he'd had enough, endorsed her and pulled out of the race.

Clearly, there was nothing devious about Speraw's actions. He was well within his legal rights (legislative candidates must live in a district for only 30 days prior to filing for nomination), and he was open and honest about his plans. Essentially, he argued that his views coincided with those of his would-be constituents and therefore he would be a good man to represent them. But none of that could erase the

Howard Seelye, a former political reporter for The Los Angeles Times *and aide to Congressman Robert Badham, is entering the political public relations business.*

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terrible truth: He was from Long Beach.

Scooting about

In all probability, the citizens of Orange County are not very different from others in the state (or even the nation) in their disdain for carpetbaggery. But after viewing the county political scene for 17 years, I have come to believe that the politicians here are more willing than others to risk that disdain. In short, I've seen a lot of scooting about in my time.

Remember Marlin McKeever, the former USC All-American and all-pro football player? After retiring from the Los Angeles Rams, McKeever, who lived in the Corona del Mar section of Newport Beach, decided in 1974 to run for the 72nd Assembly District seat. The district was based in Garden Grove and Santa Ana.

McKeever's foe in the general election was Democrat Richard Robinson of Garden Grove. Among other things he sent voters a photo of the Saddleback Inn in Santa Ana, explaining that it was McKeever's home. McKeever had taken a room at the Inn during the campaign, and Robinson won the seat he still holds.

And then there was Republican Assemblyman Floyd Wakefield of South Gate whose 52nd District in Los Angeles County was eliminated in the 1971 reapportionment and who decided to seek office in Orange County's new 70th District. Although he was allowed to designate himself as an incumbent, with no district number listed, he still managed to finish third in the Republican primary. The winner was Bruce Nestande, today an Orange County supervisor.

Against such odds, why do candidates continue to press on? Well, consider the career of Democratic state Senator Paul Carpenter of Cypress. He first ran for partisan office in 1964 as the Democratic nominee in the 35th Congressional District, a conservative bastion in southern Orange and northern San Diego counties held by the late Republican James B. Utt. It was a kamikaze run, of course, but Carpenter was on his way. He next ran two years later — in the Democratic primary for the 69th Assembly District in Orange County, centered in Garden Grove. In that case he lost to Ken Cory, now known to one and all as the state controller.

In 1971 a chain of events sent Democratic state Senator George Danielson of Monterey Park to Washington as a member of Congress and Assemblyman David Roberti to Sacramento to finish out Danielson's term. This left an opening in Roberti's 48th Assembly District, which was centered in Monterey Park, then, as now, a part of Los Angeles County. But Carpenter entered the special election nonetheless, only to finish third among Democrats.

Undaunted, Carpenter returned to Orange County where success finally was to be his. Running for the 71st Assembly District seat vacated by Cory in his successful bid for state controller, Carpenter defeated Otto Lacayo by 387 votes in the 1974 primary, leading to a relatively easy November win and a seat in Sacramento. In 1976 Carpenter ran for an open state Senate seat, won handily and was re-elected in 1980.

Congressmen

At the Congressional level, where there are no legal residency requirements, Democrat Jerry M. Patterson of Santa Ana won election in Orange County's 38th Congressional District in 1974 though he was a resident of the 40th District at the time. For the first eight years of his service, his district office was situated in the 40th District, which was represented by Republican Robert E. Badham of Newport Beach.

Consider also Dr. Bill McColl, the former Stanford All-American and Chicago Bears' end, who moved to a condo he owned in Carlsbad to seek the GOP nomination in the new 43rd Congressional District in 1982. The district included parts of Orange and San Diego counties. Previously, McColl had run for Congress in the 24th District in the Alhambra-San Marino area and in the 20th District in the Glendale Area. He lost all three times in the primary.

But in the latter case, McColl was not alone. There were 18 Republicans seeking the 43rd District nomination, at least seven of whom were not residents of the district, or their residency claims were marginal. The winner, Johnnie R. Crean, who lost in November to a Republican write-in candidate, had moved from Laguna Niguel to San Juan Capistrano just before the battle started.

Along with those who switch districts are those who switch parties. In Orange County, for instance, we have Bill Dannemeyer who served two terms in Sacramento as a Democratic assemblyman, one term as a Republican and is in his third term now as a Republican member of Congress. But let us say no more that would link party switching with carpetbaggery, for we are getting dangerously close to the president.

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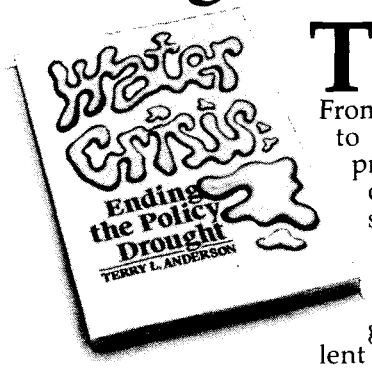

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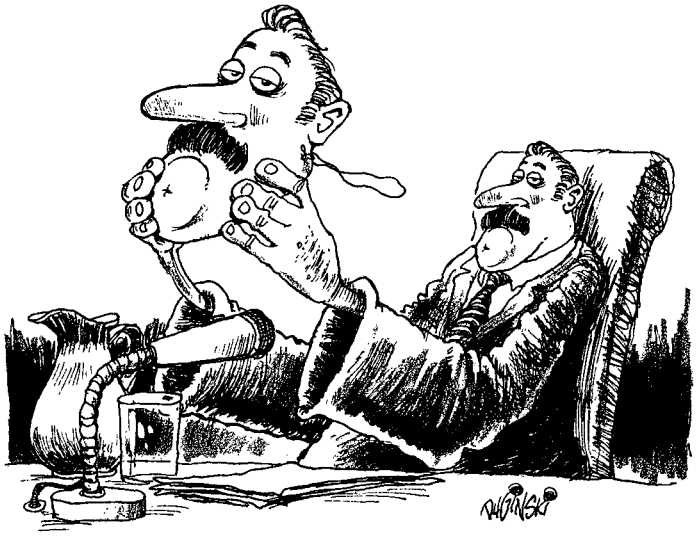

By ROBERT EGELKO

If ever there was a target for law-and-order conservatives around the state, it was the Assembly's Criminal Justice Committee. Dominated by Democratic liberals from safe districts, it regularly watered down or killed various bills sought by district attorneys, the attorney general and other law enforcement agencies that wanted to crack down on crime. Occasionally, some conservative would attempt to force a bill from the committee's control and force a vote on the lower house floor. But then the sanctity of the committee process itself became an issue, and the effort usually would fail.

Thus, the committee continued for years, angering conservatives, delighting civil libertarians and becoming known as the "graveyard" for tough, anti-crime legislation. But the tenor of the times was against the group. The public seemed to want easier prosecutions and harsher penalties, and Democratic leaders began to realize that something had to be done. Within recent years the committee has approved legislation to lengthen prison terms, detain without bail some non-murder defendants, abolish the diminished-capacity defense and end the mentally disordered sex-offender program.

But none of that was enough to overcome the committee's reputation for being soft on crime. At the start of last year, therefore, Assembly Speaker Willie Brown tried a new strategy: He gave the committee a new chairman and a new name. Removed was the often-abrasive Democrat Terry Goggin of San Bernardino and installed was the urbane law professor (and Democrat) Byron Sher of Palo Alto. Out, too, was the old soft-on-crime name of "Criminal Justice," and in was the sterner-sounding "Criminal Law and Public Safety," which quickly drew the nickname of CLAPS.

In the light of all this maneuvering, has there been much change? Not all that much. Politically, the committee is still dominated by liberal-leaning Democrats — five, including Goggin — against three Republicans. Although a few pro-prosecution bills have passed, including increased penalties for manslaughter and higher fines to fund victims' programs, a number were killed, notably on juvenile crime and murder sentencing.

Polite debate

But there are differences, mostly in an end to the acrimonious hearings dominated by the short-fused Goggin, who could make a proponent of even the harshest bill look like a sympathetic victim. Instead, there are polite debates between Sher and the equally thoughtful Republican, Larry Stirling of San Diego.

"I think the speaker and Byron have handled this thing brilliantly," says Stirling. "By appropriate house appointment process they have taken away the most obtuse targets the Republicans had on this issue. On the substance of the thing they haven't moved."

The committee atmosphere may also have cooled because crime is less of an issue. "There's not as much pressure in the Legislature," says American Civil Liberties Union lobbyist Marjorie Swartz. "It's not nearly as hot an issue as it has been," says Al LeBas, a former law-enforcement lobbyist now on Governor Deukmejian's staff.

Additionally, some of the heat was reduced on the Assembly committee because the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had been sympathetic to police and prosecutors, got a more liberal chairman in Mendocino County Democrat Barry Keene. As a result, several controversial bills that would have come to CLAPS were killed on the Senate side. These included measures requiring defendants to dis-

Robert Egelko is an Associated Press reporter at the Capitol.

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close part of their case to prosecutors before trial and putting some juveniles alongside adults in jail. Several that did pass the Senate, including an anti-gun-control measure by GOP Senator H.L. Richardson, await hearings in CLAPS in 1984.

Contributing to the defusing of the issue is a modest decline in reported crimes in California, as elsewhere, for the past two years. Meanwhile, the state prison population is nearly 40 percent above designed capacity and growing, prompting even Deukmejian to say that current sentencing laws are generally tough enough.

Governor's plan

Speaking of the governor, although he was preoccupied with economic issues, he did unveil a collection of bills in May known as a "Plan to Restore Public Safety." They included six-member juries in misdemeanor cases, life without parole for some 16-year-old murderers, restrictions on judges' power to make some convicted murderers eligible for parole, and restrictions on defendants' ability to challenge the prosecution's case before trial.

But the package appeared to be weakly lobbied and was almost completely unsuccessful (although several minor drug bills passed and the six-member jury measure is still pending). Deukmejian's top lobbyist, Rod Blonien, contends that the administration made a strong bid to get its program passed and blames the committee for its failure. "The fact of the matter is, it gets to the CLAPS committee and it dies. Willie Brown has so stacked the committee, it's impossible to get meaningful criminal justice legislation through," he says.

The governor was able to assert himself, however, by vetoing several Democratic-sponsored crime bills, including a measure to limit jailhouse strip searches on people arrested for minor crimes. But he had only limited success in his other major crime-related proposal — a last-minute push on the prison-overcrowding issue.

To explain its late approach, the administration pointed to recent court rulings condemning conditions at several prisons and restricting the placement of more than one inmate in cramped cells. However, others noted that those decisions should have been expected and preparations should have been made to deal with the problems. In any case, Deukmejian declared a crisis and asked the Legislature to speed work on new prisons by waiving environmental reports and some legislative review, to authorize private lease-purchase financing, to convert part of a California Youth Authority facility in Chino into a high-security adult prison, and — in a reversal of his own position — to let him release prisoners convicted of nonviolent crimes up to 90 days early.

Dim moments

The subsequent CLAPS hearings were not bright moments for either the committee or Deukmejian. The governor's lack of advance communication with even his fellow Republicans became obvious as members of both parties attacked administration witnesses. The hastily drafted lease-purchase plan was quickly reduced to a study, and the proposed planning speed-ups were scaled back. The relatively modest but scary-sounding early-release plan was buried by opposition from nervous legislators from both parties, and the Chino proposal, which would have made 600 badly needed prison beds available, fell victim to local opposition heightened by the recent case of four murders charged to Kevin Cooper, a Chino prison escapee.

The committee also had problems with Proposition 8, the "Victims Bill of Rights" initiative that voters approved in 1982. A part of the initiative was intended to weaken the exclusionary rule — which bars use of evidence from illegal police searches — and in so doing repealed up to several dozen evidence laws. Some were in touchy areas like bans on evidence from bank records seized without warrants and on evidence from legal federal wiretaps. Others were less controversial but their repeal could prove troublesome — for example, bans on after-trial inquiries into jurors' thought processes and on use of copied documents when originals are available.

The Senate passed a bill (SB242) to restore most of the non-controversial evidence bans, deliberately omitting wiretaps and bank records. Defense attorneys objected to the Senate version and sponsored a bill (AB291) to restore the wiretap ban. Chairman Sher introduced still another bill (AB462) on the issue of testimony by previously hypnotized witnesses (banned by the state Supreme Court in *People vs. Shirley* but possibly legalized by Proposition 8). Suddenly there were three bills in the committee, all attempting to deal with some part of Proposition 8. When the Senate bill reached CLAPS, Sher, citing a lack of consensus on what laws to restore, declared a one-year moratorium on all bills.

Proposition 8, prison overcrowding and juvenile crime head the committee agenda for 1984. In addition, another "law-and-order" initiative is in circulation. Sponsored by former Attorney General Evelle Younger and Los Angeles County District Attorney Robert Philibosian, it would allow convictions in non-death penalty cases by a 10-2 jury vote and eliminate open-court preliminary hearings for those indicted by grand juries. With lawmakers gearing up for another election year, and with the possibility that the Younger-Philibosian initiative may be on the November ballot, CLAPS' activities during the new session may demonstrate whether the committee's cosmetic changes are enough to keep conservative heat off the Democrats.

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600 S. Commonwealth Ave.
Los Angeles 90005 (213) 736-2551

Department of Motor Vehicles
George Meese, director
2415 1st Ave., Sacramento 95818
(916) 445-5281

Department of Real Estate
James Edmonds, commissioner
107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90012
(213) 620-2650
1719 24th St., Sacramento 95816
(916) 445-3995

Department of Savings and Loan
Lawrence Taggart, commissioner
350 Sansome St., San Francisco 94104
(415) 557-3666
600 S. Commonwealth Ave.
Los Angeles 90005 (213) 736-2791

Stephen P. Teale Data Center
David Lema, director
2415 1st Ave., Sacramento 95818
(916) 445-2910

Department of Transportation
Leo Trombatore, director
1120 N St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-2201

Health and Welfare Agency

David B. Swoap, agency secretary
1600 Ninth St., Room 460
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1722

Department of Aging
Alice Gonzales, director
1020 19th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-5290

Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
Chauncey Veatch, director
111 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1943

Data Center
Russ Bohart, director
1651 Alhambra Blvd.
Sacramento 95816
(916) 739-3186

Department of Developmental Services
Gary Macomber, director
1600 Ninth St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-3131

Employment Development Department
Kay Rex Kiddoo, director
800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-9212

Department of Health Services
Peter Rank, director
714 P St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1248

Department of Mental Health
Michael O'Connor, director
1600 Ninth St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-8173

Department of Rehabilitation
Cecie Fontanoza, director
830 K St. Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3971

Department of Social Services
Linda McMahon, director
744 P St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-2077

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
Larry Meeks, director
1600 Ninth St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-5834

Resources Agency

Gordon K. Van Vleck, agency secretary
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-5656

Air Resources Board
Gordon W. Duffy, chairman
1102 Q St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-5840

California Coastal Commission
Michael Fisher, director
631 Howard St., San Francisco 94105
(415) 543-8555

California Conservation Corps
Bud Sheble, director
1530 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-0307

Coastal Conservancy
Joseph Petrillo, executive officer
1330 Broadway, Oakland 94612
(415) 464-1015

Colorado River Board of California
Myron Holburt, chief engineer
107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90012
(213) 620-4480

Department of Conservation
Don Blubaugh, director
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-1080

Department of Fish and Game
Don Carper, director
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3535

Department of Forestry
Jerry Partain, director
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3976

Department of Boating and Waterways
William Ivers, director
1629 S St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-6281

Department of Parks and Recreation
William Briner, director
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-2358

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
Alan Pendleton, executive director
30 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102
(415) 557-3686

California Waste Management Board
Terry Trumbull, chairman
1020 9th St., Suite 300, Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-3330

Water Resources Control Board
Carole Onorato, chairwoman
901 P St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3993

Department of Water Resources
David Kennedy, director
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-6582

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Shirley Chilton, agency secretary
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Sacramento 95814, (916) 445-1935

Building Standards Commission
John Worsley, executive secretary
915 Capitol Mall, Room 200
Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-6363

California Museum of Science and Industry
Don Muchmore, director
700 State Drive
Los Angeles 90037
(213) 744-7485

Department of Consumer Affairs
Marie Shibuya-Shell, director
1020 N St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-4465

Department of Fair Employment and Housing
Mark Guerra, director
1201 I St.
Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-5256

State Fire Marshal
Ronald Bogardus, director
7171 Bowling Drive, Suite 600
Sacramento 95823
(916) 427-4155

Franchise Tax Board
Gerald Goldberg, executive officer
Aerojet Center, Sacramento 95867
(916) 355-0292

Department of General Services
William J. Anthony, director
915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3441

State Personnel Board
Ronald Kurtz, executive officer
801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-5291

Public Employees' Retirement System
Sid McCausland, executive officer
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-7629

State Teachers' Retirement System
Rick Cohen, interim executive officer
1010 Hurley Way, Sacramento 95825
(916) 920-7000

Department of Veterans Affairs
Andres E. Mendez, director
1227 O St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3111

Youth & Adult Correction Agency

N. A. Chaderjian, agency secretary
1027 10th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-6001

Board of Prison Terms
Rudolph Castro, chairman
545 Downtown Plaza, Suite 200
Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-6366

Department of Corrections
Dennis McCarthy, director
630 K St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-7688

Board of Corrections
Norma Lammers, executive officer
600 Bercut Dr., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-5073

Youth Authority
James Rowland, director
4241 Williamsbourgh Dr.
Sacramento 95823
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Linda Stockdale Brewer, director
1414 K St., Suite 600
Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-6221

Agricultural Labor Relations Board
Alfred Song, chairman
915 Capitol Mall, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814 (916) 322-7017

Alcoholic Beverage Appeals Board
Floyd R. Mitzner, chief counsel
1215 O St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-4005

California Arts Council
Marilyn Ryan, director
1901 Broadway, Sacramento 95818
(916) 322-8911

Community Colleges
Gerald C. Hayward, chancellor
1107 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-4005

State Board of Control
Gary L. Longholm, executive officer
926 J St., Suite 300, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1540

Commission for Economic Development
Mike Gage, executive director
107 S. Broadway #4007
Los Angeles 90012
(213) 620-2560

State Board of Education
Ellis Bowman, special assistant
721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-9016

Public Employment Relations Board
Harry Gluck, chairman
1031 18th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-8003

Energy Commission
Charles Imbrecht, chairman
1516 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 324-3326

Fair Political Practices Commission
Dan Stanford, chairman
1100 K Street Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-5901

Fish and Game Commission
Harold C. Cribbs, executive secretary
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-5708

Department of Food and Agriculture
Clare Berryhill, director
1220 N St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-7126

California Health Facilities Commission
Joseph Hafkenschiel, executive director
717 K St., 1st Floor, Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-2810

Division of Libraries (State Library)
Gary E. Strong, state librarian
914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-4027

California Horse Racing Board
Leonard Foote, secretary
1010 Hurley Way, Sacramento 95825
(916) 920-7180

Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy
(Little Hoover Commission)
Richard C. Mahan, executive director
11th and L Bldg., Suite 550
Sacramento 95814 (916) 445-2125

Department of Industrial Relations
Ron Rinaldi, interim director
1121 L Street, Suite 803
Sacramento 95814 (916) 324-4163

525 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco 94102 (415) 557-3356

Judicial Council of California
Ralph J. Gampell, director
350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
(415) 557-1581

Commission on Judicial Performance
Jack E. Frankel, chief counsel
350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
(415) 557-0686

State Lands Commission
Claire Dedrick, executive officer
1807 13th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-4105

California Medical Assistance Commission
Michael Murray, executive director
1121 L St., Suite 300
Sacramento 95814
(916) 324-2726

Military Department
Willard A. Shank, commanding general
2829 Watt Ave., Sacramento 95821
(916) 920-6531

Mining and Geology Board
Doug Sprague, special representative
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-1082

Native American Heritage Commission
Loretta Allen, executive secretary
915 Capitol Mall
Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-7791

Parks and Recreation Commission
Trusse Norris, chairman
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-2358

California Postsecondary Education Commission
Patrick Callan, director
1020 12th St., 2nd Floor
Sacramento 95814 (916) 445-1000

Public Utilities Commission
Leonard Grimes, president
350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
(415) 557-1407

Reclamation Board
Eldon Rinehard, general manager
1416 9th St.
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-9454

Seismic Safety Commission
Richard Andrews, executive director
1900 K St., Suite 100, Sacramento 95814
(916) 322-4917

Commission on State Finance
James Burton, executive secretary
915 Capitol Mall, Room 435
Sacramento 95814
(916) 323-5202

California State University and Colleges
W. Ann Reynolds, chancellor
400 Golden Shore, Long Beach 90802
(213) 590-5501

Commission on the Status of Women
Helyne Meshar, executive director
926 J St., Room 1506, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-3173

Student Aid Commission
Arthur Marmaduke, director
1410 5th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-0880

Commission on Teacher Credentialing
John Brown, executive director
1020 O St., Room 222, Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-0184

California Transportation Commission
Michael Evanhoe, executive director
1120 N St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1690

University of California
David Gardner, president
714 University Hall, Berkeley 94720
(415) 642-6000

Water Commission
Orville Abbott, executive officer
1416 Ninth St.
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-8750

Wildlife Conservation Board
W. John Schmidt, executive officer
1416 9th St., Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-8448

World Trade Commission
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CALIFORNIA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Alan Cranston

Senators

Name	Party	California Offices*	Telephone
Alan Cranston	D	5757 W. Century Blvd., #515, Los Angeles 90045	(213) 215-2188
		45 Polk St., San Francisco 94102	(415) 556-8440
Pete Wilson	R	880 Front St., 6-S-9, San Diego 92188	(619) 293-5257
		11000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 90024	(213) 209-7543
		450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 94102	(415) 556-4307
		1130 E. "O" St., Fresno 92188	(209) 4875-5727

Pete Wilson

Representatives

Name	Party	District	Counties	Main District Office**	Telephone
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	32	Los Angeles	300 Long Beach Blvd., Long Beach 90801	(213) 548-2551
Badham, Robert	R	40	Orange	180 Newport Center Dr., Newport Beach 92660	(714) 644-4040
Bates, Jim	D	44	San Diego	880 Front St., Rm. 5-S-35, San Diego 92188	(619) 234-2766
Beilenson, Anthony	D	23	Los Angeles	11000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 14223, Los Angeles 90024	(213) 209-7801
Berman, Howard	D	26	Los Angeles	14600 Roscoe Blvd., Panorama City 91402	(818) 891-0543
Bosco, Douglas H.	D	1	Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Trinity	777 Sonoma Ave., Suite 329 Santa Rosa 95404	(707) 525-4235
Boxer, Barbara	D	6	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano	901 Irwin St., San Rafael 94901	(415) 457-7272
Brown, George E. Jr.	D	36	San Bernardino, Riverside	657 N. La Cadena Dr., Colton 92324	(714) 825-2472
Burton, Sala	D	5	San Francisco	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 94102	(415) 556-4862
Chappie, Eugene	R	2	Butte, Colusa, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yuba	270 E. 4th St., Chico 95926	(916) 893-8363
Coelho, Tony	D	15	Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Stanislaus, Fresno	1130 O St., Fresno 93721	(209) 487-5004
Dannemeyer, William	R	39	Orange	1235 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton 92632	(714) 992-0141
Dellums, Ronald V.	D	8	Alameda, Contra Costa	201 13th St., Room 105, Oakland 94617	(415) 763-0370
Dixon, Julian	D	28	Los Angeles	111 N. La Brea, Suite 301, Inglewood 90301	(213) 678-5424
Dreier, David	R	33	Los Angeles	112 N. 2nd Ave., Covina 91723	(818) 339-9078
Dymally, Mervyn	D	31	Los Angeles	322 W. Compton Blvd., Compton 90220	(213) 536-6930
Edwards, Don	D	10	Alameda, Santa Clara	1625 The Alameda, San Jose 95126	(408) 292-0143
Fazio, Vic	D	4	Sacramento, Yolo, Solano	4811 Chippendale Dr., Sacramento 95841	(916) 484-4174

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate

Name	Party	District	Counties*	Main District Offices**	Telephone (District)	Telephone (Capitol)
Alquist, Alfred E.	D	11	Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara	100 Paseo de San Antonio, San Jose 95113	(408) 286-8318	445-9740
Ayala, Ruben S.	D	34	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	515 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino 92401	(714) 844-3165	445-6868
Beverly, Robert G.	R	27	Los Angeles	1611 S. Pacific Coast Highway Redondo Beach 90277	(213) 540-1611	445-6447
Boatwright, Dan	D	7	Contra Costa	1035 Detroit Ave., Concord 94518	(415) 689-1973	445-6083
Campbell, William	R	33	Los Angeles	1661 Hanover Road, City of Industry 91748	(818) 964-1443	445-2848
Carpenter, Paul B.	D	37	Orange	5400 Orange Ave., Cypress 90630	(714) 952-3201	445-5581
Craven, William	R	38	San Diego	2121 Palomar Airport Rd., Carlsbad 92008	(619) 438-3814	445-3731
Davis, Ed	R	19	Los Angeles, Ventura	6700 Fallbrook Ave., Canoga Park 91307	(818) 999-0070	445-8873
Deddeh, Wadie	D	40	San Diego	430 Davidson St., Chula Vista 92010	(619) 427-7080	445-6767
Dills, Ralph C.	D	30	Los Angeles	16921 S. Western Ave., Gardena 90247	(213) 324-4969	445-5953
Doolittle, John	R	3	Sacramento	1000 Rock River Dr., Folsom 95630	(916) 989-8000	445-5788
Ellis, Jim	R	39	San Diego	2755 Navajo Rd., El Cajon 92020	(619) 464-7204	445-3952
Foran, John F.	D	8	San Francisco, San Mateo	15 Southgate Ave., Daly City 94015	(415) 755-1766	445-0503
Garamendi, John	D	13	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	31 E. Channel St., Stockton 95202	(209) 948-7930	445-2407
Greene, Bill	D	29	Los Angeles	8514 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90003	(213) 778-3242	445-2104
Greene, Leroy F.	D	6	Sacramento	P.O. Box 254646, Sacramento 95825	(916) 481-6540	445-7807
Hart, Gary	D	18	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura	1216 State St., #507 Santa Barbara 93101	(805) 966-1766	445-5405
Johnson, Ray	R	1	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	515 D St., #2 Marysville 95901	(916) 743-1828	445-6747
Keene, Barry	D	2	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Solano	631 Tennessee St., Vallejo 94590	(707) 557-0190	445-3375

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Fiedler, Bobbi	R	21	Los Angeles, Ventura	21053 Devonshire Blvd., Chatsworth 91311	(818) 341-2121
Hawkins, Augustus	D	29	Los Angeles	4509 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90037	(213) 750-0260
Hunter, Duncan	R	45	San Diego, Imperial	366 S. Pierce, El Cajon 92020	(619) 579-3001
Lagomarsino, Robert	R	19	Santa Barbara, Ventura	5740 Ralston St., Ventura 93003	(805) 642-2200
Lantos, Tom	D	11	San Mateo, Santa Clara	520 S. El Camino Real, San Mateo 94402	(415) 342-0300
Lehman, Richard	D	18	Calavera, Fresno, Mono, San Joaquin, Tuolumne	1900 Mariposa Mall, Fresno 93721	(209) 487-5760
Levine, Mel	D	27	Los Angeles	5250 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 90045	(213) 215-2035
Lewis, Jerry	R	35	Inyo, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	101 S. 6th, Redlands 92373	(714) 792-5901
Lowery, Bill	R	41	San Diego	880 Front St., San Diego 92188	(619) 231-0957
Lungren, Dan	R	42	Los Angeles, Orange	555 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach 90802	(213) 436-9133
Martinez, Mathew	D	30	Los Angeles	1712 W. Beverly Blvd., Montebello 90640	(213) 772-7731
Matsui, Robert	D	3	Sacramento	650 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814	(916) 440-3543
McCandless, Al	R	37	Riverside	6529 Riverside Ave., Riverside 92506	(714) 682-7127
Miller, George	D	7	Contra Costa	367 Civic Dr., Pleasant Hill 94523	(415) 687-3260
Mineta, Norman	D	13	Santa Clara	1245 S. Winchester Blvd., San Jose 95128	(408) 984-6045
Moorhead, Carlos J.	R	22	Los Angeles	420 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale 91203	(818) 247-8445
Packard, Ron	R	43	Orange, San Diego	2121 Palomar Airport Rd., Carlsbad 92008	(619) 438-0443
Panetta, Leon	D	16	Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo	380 Alvarado, Monterey 93940	(408) 649-3555
Pashayan, Charles	R	17	Kings, Kern, Tulare, Fresno	1702 E. Bullard, #103, Fresno 93710	(209) 487-5487
Patterson, Jerry	D	38	Orange	34 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 921, Santa Ana 92701	(714) 835-3811
Roybal, Edward R.	D	25	Los Angeles	300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles 90012	(213) 688-4870
Shumway, Norman	R	14	San Joaquin, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou	1150 W. Robinhood, Stockton 95207	(209) 957-7773
Stark, Fortney (Pete)	D	9	Alameda	22300 Foothill Blvd., Hayward 94541	(415) 635-1092
Thomas, William	R	20	Kern, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles	1830 Truxtun Ave., Bakersfield 93301	(805) 327-3611
Torres, Esteban (Ed)	D	34	Los Angeles	12440 E. Firestone, #117, Norwalk 90650	(213) 929-2711
Waxman, Henry A.	D	24	Los Angeles	8425 West 3rd, Los Angeles 90048	(213) 651-1040
Zschau, Ed	R	12	San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	505 W. Olive, Suite 125, Sunnyvale 94086	(408) 730-8555

*Mail for senators may be addressed to U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20519, tel. (202) 224-3121.

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Lockyer, Bil	D	10	Alameda	22300 Foothill Blvd., Hayward 94511	(415) 582-8800	445-6671
Maddy, Ken	R	14	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1060 Fulton Mall, #1310 Fresno 93721	(209) 485-6260	445-9600
Marks, Milton	R	5	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102	(415) 557-1437	445-1412
McCorquodale, Dan	D	12	Santa Clara, Stanislaus	100 Paseo de San Antonio, San Jose 95113	(408) 277-1470	445-3104
Mello, Henry	D	17	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz	1200 Aguajito Rd., Monterey 93940	(408) 373-0773	445-5843
Montoya, Joseph	D	26	Los Angeles	11001 Valley Mall, El Monte 91731	(818) 575-6956	445-3386
Nielsen, Jim	R	4	Napa, Colusa, Solano, Glenn, Sonoma, Yolo, Lake, Tehama	415 Main St., Woodland 95695	(916) 662-7315	445-3353
Petris, Nicholas C.	D	9	Alameda, Contra Costa	1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94607	(415) 464-1333	445-6577
Presley, Robert B	D	36	Riverside	3600 Lime St., Riverside 92501	(714) 781-4111	445-9781
Richardson, H. L	R	25	Los Angeles	211 S. Glendora Blvd., Glendora 91740	(213) 914-5855	445-3688
Robbins, Alan	D	20	Los Angeles	6320 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys 91401	(818) 988-5894	445-3121
Roberti, David A.	D	23	Los Angeles	6671 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 90028	(213) 464-1178	445-8390
Rosenthal, Herschel	D	22	Los Angeles	11340 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 90064	(213) 479-5588	445-7928
Royce, Edward R	R	32	Orange	13030 Euclid Ave., #110 Garden Grove 92643	(714) 534-8510	445-5831
Russell, Newton R.	R	21	Los Angeles	401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale 91203	(818) 247-7021	445-5976
Seymour, John	R	35	Orange	1360 Anaheim Blvd., Anaheim 92805	(714) 999-0963	445-4264
Speraw, Ollie	R	31	Los Angeles	2503 East Bluff Dr., Newport Beach 92660	(714) 760-8833	445-4961
Stiern, Walter W.	D	16	Kings, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1311 California Ave., Bakersfield 93304	(805) 395-2797	445-6637
Torres, Art	D	24	Los Angeles	548 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 90013	(213) 627-5333	445-3456
Vuich, Rose Ann	D	15	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Tulare	120 W. Tulare, Dinuba 93618	(209) 591-5005	445-4641
Watson, Diane E.	D	28	Los Angeles	4401 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles 90043	(213) 295-6655	445-5215

*Senators representing odd-numbered districts were elected in 1980. New districts were drawn in 1981 and were disapproved in a referendum in June 1982. However, the Supreme Court had ordered the new districts use in 1982 for electing senators representing even-numbered districts. In late 1982 districts were redrawn again. Senators from odd-numbered districts will be elected in these new districts in 1984 and senators from even-numbered districts will be elected in 1986. Detailed maps of the 1981 reapportionment and the 1982 reapportionment are available from California Journal Press.

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Assembly

Name	Party	District	Counties*	Main District Offices**	Telephone (District)	(Capitol)
Agnos, Art	D	16	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102	(415) 557-2253	445-8253
Alatorre, Richard	D	55	Los Angeles	5200 York Blvd., Los Angeles 90042	(213) 255-7111	445-7587
Allen, Doris	R	71	Orange	5911 Cerritos Ave., Cyprus 90630	(714) 821-1500	445-6233
Areias, Rusty	D	25	Santa Clara, Monterey, Merced, San Benito	140 Central, Salinas 93901	(408) 422-4344	445-7380
Bader, Charles W.	R	65	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	203 W. G St., Ontario 91762	(714) 983-6011	445-8490
Baker, William	R	15	Contra Costa, Alameda	1243 Alpine Rd., Suite 102, Walnut Creek 94596	(415) 932-2537	445-8528
Bane, Tom	D	40	Los Angeles	5430 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys 91401	(818) 986-8090	445-3134
Bates, Tom	D	12	Alameda, Contra Costa	1414 Walnut St., Berkeley 94709	(415) 464-0786	445-7554
Bergeson, Marian	R	70	Orange	4500 Campus Dr., Newport Beach 92660	(714) 641-7441	445-7222
Bradley, Bill	R	76	San Diego, Riverside	2091 E. Valley Parkway Escondido 92027	(619) 489-8924	445-8211
Bronzan, Bruce	D	31	Fresno	2115 Kern St., Fresno 93721	(209) 540-3176	445-8514
Brown, Dennis	R	58	Los Angeles, Orange	1945 Palo Verde Long Beach 90815	(213) 493-5514	445-8492
Brown, Willie L., Jr.	D	17	San Francisco	540 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102	(415) 557-0784	445-8077
Calderon, Charles	D	59	Los Angeles	1712 W. Beverly Blvd., Montebello 90640	(213) 721-2904	445-0854
Campbell, Robert	D	11	Contra Costa	2901 Macdonald Ave., Richmond 94804	(415) 237-8171	445-7890
Chacon, Peter R.	D	79	San Diego	1129 G St., San Diego 92101	(619) 232-2405	445-7610
Clute, Steve	D	68	Riverside	3600 Lime St., #716 Riverside 92501	(714) 781-3222	445-5416
Condit, Gary	D	27	Stanislaus, Merced	948 11 St., Suite 10 City Mall, Modesto 95354	(209) 576-6211	445-8570
Connelly, Lloyd G.	D	6	Sacramento	2705 K St., Suite 6-A, Sacramento 95816	(916) 443-1183	445-7807
Cortese, Dominic	D	24	Santa Clara	3535 Ross Ave., San Jose 95124	(408) 269-6500	445-8243
Costa, Jim	D	30	Madera, Fresno, Merced, Kings	1111 Fulton Mall, Fresno 93721	(209) 264-3078	445-7558
Davis, Gray	D	43	Los Angeles	15300 Ventura Blvd., Suite 401 Sherman Oaks 91403	(818) 783-9420	445-4956
Elder, Dave	D	57	Los Angeles	245 Broadway, Long Beach 90802	(213) 590-5009	445-7454
Farr, Sam	D	28	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1200 Aguajito, Monterey 93940	(408) 646-1980	445-8496
Felando, Gerald	R	51	Los Angeles	1514 Cabrillo Ave., Torrance 90501	(213) 320-6262	445-7906
Filante, William	R	9	Marin, Sonoma	30 N. San Pedro Rd., San Rafael 94903	(415) 479-4920	445-7827
Floyd, Richard E.	D	53	Los Angeles	16921 S. Western Ave., Gardena 90247	(213) 516-4037	445-0965
Frazee, Robert C.	R	74	San Diego, Orange	3088 Pio Pico, Suite 200 Carlsbad 92008	(619) 434-1749	445-2390
Frizzelle, Nolan	R	69	Orange	17195 Newhope, Fountain Valley 92708	(714) 662-5503	445-8377
Goggin, Terry	D	66	San Bernardino	290 North D St., San Bernardino 92401	(714) 884-1241	445-4843
Hannigan, Tom	D	4	Yolo, Solano	844 Union Ave., Fairfield 94533	(707) 429-2383	445-8368
Harris, Elihu	D	13	Alameda	1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94607	(415) 464-0339	445-7442
Hauser, Dan	D	2	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	1334 5th, Suite G, Eureka 95501	(707) 443-7014	445-8360
Hayden, Tom	D	44	Los Angeles	1337 Santa Monica Mall, Santa Monica 90401	(213) 393-2717	445-1676
Herger, Wally	R	3	Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Butte	1469 Butte House Rd., Yuba City 95991	(916) 673-2201	445-7298
Hill, Frank	R	52	Los Angeles	15111 E. Whittier Blvd., #385 Whittier 90603	(213) 945-7681	445-7550
Hughes, Teresa P.	D	47	Los Angeles	3253 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles 90007	(213) 747-7451	445-7498
Isenberg, Phil	D	10	Sacramento, San Joaquin, Contra Costa	1215 15th St., Suite 102, Sacramento 95814	(916) 324-4676	445-1611
Johnson, Ross	R	64	Orange	1501 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton 92635	(714) 738-5853	445-7448
Johnston, Pat	D	26	San Joaquin	31 E. Channel St., #306 Stockton 95202	(209) 948-7479	445-7931
Jones, Bill	R	32	Fresno, Tulare, Madera, Mariposa	1441 S. Mooney Blvd., Visalia 93277	(209) 734-1182	445-2931
Katz, Richard	D	39	Los Angeles	9140 Van Nuys Blvd., #109 Panorama City 91402	(818) 894-3671	445-1616

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Assembly (continued)

Name	Party	District	Counties*	Main District Offices**	Telephone (District)	Telephone (Capitol)
Kelley, David	R	73	Riverside	41555 E. Florida, Hemet 92343	(714) 652-5023	445-7852
Killea, Lucy	D	78	San Diego	2550 5th Ave., San Diego 92103	(619) 232-2046	445-7210
Klehs, Johan	D	14	Alameda	2450 Washington Ave., San Leandro 94577	(415) 464-0847	445-8160
Konnyu, Ernest	R	22	Santa Clara	7337 Bollinger Rd., Cupertino 95014	(408) 446-4114	445-8305
Lafollette, Marian	R	38	Los Angeles	11145 Tampa Ave., #17A, Northridge 91326	(818) 883-8400	445-8366
Lancaster, Bill	R	62	Los Angeles	362 E. Rowland St., Covina 91723	(818) 332-6271	445-9234
Leonard, William	R	61	San Bernardino	1323 W. Colton Ave., Redlands 92373	(714) 798-4242	445-7552
Lewis, John R.	R	67	Orange	626 E. Chapman Ave., Orange 92666	(714) 997-9270	445-2778
Margolin, Burt M.	D	45	Los Angeles	8425 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles 90048	(213) 655-9750	445-7440
McAlister, Alister	D	18	Santa Clara, Alameda	554 Valley Way, Milpitas 95035	(408) 263-5300	445-7874
McClintock, Tom	R	36	Ventura	Paseo Camarillo, 350 N. Lantana Camarillo 93010	(805) 987-9797	445-7402
Mojonnier, Sunny	R	75	San Diego	3368 Governor Dr., Suite C, University City 92122	(619) 457-5775	445-2112
Molina, Gloria	D	56	Los Angeles	5261 E. Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 90022	(213) 721-5557	445-1670
Moore, Gwen	D	49	Los Angeles	3731 Stocker St., Los Angeles 90008	(213) 292-0605	445-8800
Moorhead, Jean	D	5	Sacramento, Placer	6830 Antelope Rd., Citrus Heights 95610	(916) 969-9388	445-4445
Mountjoy, Richard	R	42	Los Angeles	406 S. 1st Ave., Arcadia 91006	(818) 446-3134	445-7234
Naylor, Robert W.	R	20	San Mateo	666 Elm St., San Carlos 94070	(415) 591-5544	445-8188
Nolan, Patrick J.	R	41	Los Angeles	143 S. Glendale Ave., Glendale 91205	(818) 240-6330	445-8364
O'Connell, Jack	D	35	Santa Barbara, Ventura	814 State St., Studio 126, Santa Barbara 93101	(805) 966-2296	445-8292
Papan, Louis J.	D	19	San Mateo, San Francisco	345-E Serramonte Plaza, Daly City 94015	(415) 756-6400	445-8020
Peace, Steve	D	80	Imperial, San Diego	430 Davidson St., Chula Vista 92010	(619) 426-1617	445-7556
Robinson, Richard	D	72	Orange	11400 Stanford Ave., Garden Grove 92640	(714) 530-7200	445-7333
Rogers, Don	R	33	Kern, Tulare	412 18th St., Bakersfield 93301	(805) 395-2927	445-8498
Roos, Michael	D	46	Los Angeles	600 S. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles 90005	(213) 386-8042	445-7644
Seastrand, Eric	R	29	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1012 Mill St., San Luis Obispo 93401	(805) 549-3381	445-7795
Sebastiani, Don	R	8	Napa, Lake, Sonoma, Yolo	561 Broadway, Suite E Sonoma 95476	(707) 996-2746	445-8102
Sher, Byron	D	21	Santa Clara, San Mateo	785-C Castro St., Mt. View 94041	(415) 961-6031	445-7632
Statham, Stan	R	1	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	429 Red Cliff Dr., Redding 96002	(916) 223-6300	445-7266
Stirling, Larry	R	77	San Diego	7777 Alvarado Rd., #315 La Mesa 92041	(619) 237-7777	445-6161
Tanner, Sally	D	60	Los Angeles	11100 Valley Blvd., Suite 106 El Monte 91731	(818) 442-9100	445-7783
Tucker, Curtis R.	D	50	Los Angeles	1 Manchester Blvd., Inglewood 90306	(213) 412-6400	445-7533
Vasconcellos, John	D	23	Santa Clara	100 Paseo de San Antonio, San Jose 95113	(415) 288-7515	445-4253
Vicencia, Frank	D	54	Los Angeles	16600 Civic Center Dr., Bellflower 90706	(213) 804-1436	445-7486
Waters, Maxine	D	48	Los Angeles	7900 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 90001	(213) 582-7371	445-2363
Waters, Norman	D	7	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Placer, Tuolumne, Sacramento	250 Main St., Placerville 95667	(916) 626-4954	445-8343
Wright, Cathie	R	37	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura	250 E. Easy St., Simi Valley 93065	(805) 522-2920	445-7676
Wyman, Phil	R	34	Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino	5405 Stockdale Hwy. #112 Bakersfield 93309	(805) 395-2673	445-3266
Young, Bruce E.	D	63	Los Angeles	13710 Studebaker Rd., Norwalk 90650	(213) 929-1796	445-6047

*During legislative session, mail for Assembly members may be addressed to the State Capitol, Sacramento 95814.

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Legislative leadership

Senate

President: Lieutenant Governor Leo T. McCarthy (D)
President pro Tempore: David Roberti (D)
Majority Floor Leader: John Garamendi (D)
Minority Floor Leader: Jim Nielsen (R)
Democratic Caucus Chairman: Paul Carpenter
Republican Caucus Chairman: John Seymour

Assembly

Speaker: Willie L. Brown Jr. (D)
Speaker pro Tempore: Frank Vicencia (D)
Majority Floor Leader: Mike Roos (D)
Minority Floor Leader: Robert Naylor (R)
Democratic Caucus Chairman: Richard Robinson
Republican Caucus Chairman: Richard Mountjoy

Types of Legislation

- **Bills** propose changes in or additions to state law. Depending upon the house of origin, they are referred to as Assembly Bills or Senate Bills, followed by a number (for example, AB 13, SB 152).
- **Constitutional Amendments,** also called "bills," actually are resolutions proposing constitutional changes to the electorate. They require a two-thirds majority in each house to qualify for the ballot. They are referred to as SCAs or ACAs.
- **Concurrent Resolutions** are used to adopt joint rules, create joint legislative committees, express legislative intent, and commend individuals for public service. They are referred to as ACRs or SCRs.
- **Joint Resolutions** express legislative opinion on matters pertaining to the federal government, and usually urge passage or defeat of legislation pending before Congress. They are referred to as SJRs or AJRs.
- **House and Senate Resolutions** express the sentiment of one house of the Legislature. They usually ask a committee to study a specific problem, create interim committees, or amend house rules. Their texts are published in the house *Journal*, and they take effect on their adoption.

1984 Legislative Calendar

January 1 — Bills enacted on or before October 2, 1983 take effect.
January 3 — Legislature reconvenes.
January 10 — Budget must be submitted by governor by this date.
January 20 — Last day for committee action by house of origin on bills introduced in 1983.
April 12 — Easter recess begins.
April 23 — Legislature reconvenes.
June 15 — Budget must be passed by this date under the constitution.
June 15 — Deadline for bills introduced in 1984 to pass house of origin.
July 6 — Summer recess begins.
August 6 — Legislature reconvenes.
August 31 — Last day for passage of bills.
September 30 — Last day for veto of bills by governor.
November 30 — Adjournment sine die.

Senate committee schedule

Monday	Room	
Finance	4203	1:30 p.m.
Public Employment and Retirement*	2040	1:30 p.m.
Business and Professions**	3191	1:30 p.m.
Tuesday		
Agriculture and Water Resources*	112	9:30 a.m.
Constitutional Amendments**	112	9:30 a.m.
Governmental Organization	3191	9:30 a.m.
Natural Resources and Wildlife**	4203	9:30 a.m.
Housing and Urban Affairs	2040	9:30 a.m.
Judiciary	4203	1:30 p.m.
Transportation*	112	1:30 p.m.
Energy and Public Utilities**	112	1:30 p.m.
Wednesday		
Education	4203	9:30 a.m.
Local Government	112	9:30 a.m.
Elections and Reapportionment*	3191	9:30 a.m.
Industrial Relations**	2040	9:30 a.m.
Health and Welfare	4203	1:30 p.m.
Rules	113	1:30 p.m.
Revenue and Taxation*	3191	1:30 p.m.
Banking and Commerce**	3191	1:30 p.m.
Insurance Claims & Corporations*	112	1:30 p.m.

Committees meet every week unless indicated otherwise.
*Meets first and third weeks of month.
**Meets second and fourth weeks of month.

Assembly committee schedule

Monday	Room	
Revenue and Taxation	4202	1:30 p.m.
Judiciary	126	1:30 p.m.
Water, Parks and Wildlife*	437	1:30 p.m.
Rules	3162	3:00 p.m.
Utilities and Commerce*	444	4:00 p.m.
Aging and Long Term Care**	444	4:00 p.m.
Housing and Community Development**	437	4:00 p.m.
Tuesday		
Elections and Reapportionment**	437	9:00 a.m.
Transportation	444	9:00 a.m.
Human Services**	126	9:00 a.m.
Education	4202	10:00 a.m.
Health	437	1:30 p.m.
Finance and Insurance	4202	1:30 p.m.
Natural Resources	444	1:30 p.m.
Consumer Protection and Toxic Materials**	447	1:30 p.m.
Economic Development and New Technologies*	126	3:30 p.m.
Labor and Employment**	126	4:00 p.m.
Wednesday		
Ways and Means	4202	8:00 a.m.
Criminal Law and Public Safety	126	1:30 p.m.
Public Employees and Retirement**	437	1:30 p.m.
Agriculture*	437	1:30 p.m.
Local Government**	127	1:30 p.m.
Rules	3162	3:00 p.m.
Governmental Organization	444	3:00 p.m.

Committees meet every week except as noted.
*Meets first and third weeks of month.
**Meets second and fourth weeks of month.

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SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture and Water Resources (7D, 3R, 1I):
Ayala (D) Chair; Mello (D) Vice Chair; Craven (R); Doolittle (R); Johnson (I); McCorquodale (D); Montoya (D); Nielsen (R); Presley (D); Stiern (D); Vuich (D).
Consultant, Stephen Macola, 445-2206.

Banking and Commerce (7D, 2R):
Vuich (D) Chair; Carpenter (D) Vice Chair; Beverly (R); Boatwright (D); Foran (D); L. Greene (D); Keene (D); Robbins (D); Russell (R).
Consultant, Terry Miller, 445-6306.

Business and Professions (6D, 2R, 1I):
Montoya (D) Chair; Doolittle (R) Vice Chair; Carpenter (D); Craven (R); L. Greene (D); Johnson (I); Lockyer (D); Rosenthal (D); Watson (D).
Consultant, Karen Frick, 445-3435.

Constitutional Amendments (3D, 2R):
Ellis (R) Chair; Stiern (D) Vice Chair; Davis (R); McCorquodale (D); Torres (D).
Consultant, Lou Bromley, 445-2802.

Education (7D, 4R):
Hart (D) Chair; Seymour (R) Vice Chair; Carpenter (D); Davis (R); Deddeh (D); Dills (D); Nielsen (R); Speraw (R); Stiern (D); Torres (D); Watson (D).
Consultant, William Whiteneck, 445-2522.

Elections and Reapportionment (5D, 4R):
Lockyer (D) Chair; Craven (R) Vice Chair; Boatwright (D); Ellis (R); Garamendi (D); B. Greene (D); Richardson (R); Robbins (D); Royce (R).
Consultant, Gregory Schmidt, 445-2601.

Energy and Public Utilities (7D, 2R):
Rosenthal (D) Chair; Russell (R) Vice Chair; Alquist (D); Ayala (D); Dills (D); Garamendi (D); Hart (D); Montoya (D); Nielsen (R).
Consultant, Ann Gressani, 445-9765.

Finance (10D, 5R):
Alquist (D) Chair; Beverly (R) Vice Chair; Boatwright (D); Campbell (R); Dills (D); Foran (D); Garamendi (D); B. Greene (D); Maddy (R); Marks (R); Petris (D); Presley (D); Robbins (D); Seymour (R); Stiern (D).
Staff director, John Hendricks, 445-5202.

Governmental Organization (8D, 3R):
Dills (D) Chair; Campbell (R) Vice Chair; Alquist (D); Beverly (R); Carpenter (D); Foran (D); B. Greene (D); Keene (D); Maddy (R); Robbins (D); Rosenthal (D).
Consultant, Lindsay Miller, 445-1193.

Health and Welfare (6D, 3R):
Watson (D) Chair; Maddy (R) Vice Chair; Campbell (R); Carpenter (D); McCorquodale (D); Mello (D); Montoya (D); Rosenthal (D); Speraw (R).
Consultant, Jim Lott, 445-5965.

Housing and Urban Affairs (4D, 3R):
L. Greene (D) Chair; Marks (R) Vice Chair; Deddeh (D); Ellis (R); Foran (D); Petris (D); Royce (R).
Consultant, Krist Lane, 445-8740.

Industrial Relations (6D, 3R):
B. Greene (D) Chair; Royce (R) Vice Chair; L. Greene (D); Lockyer (D); Montoya (D); Petris (D); Richardson (R); Rosenthal (D); Russell (R).
Consult, Casey Young, 445-1237.

Insurance, Claims and Corporations (3D, 2R):
Robbins (D) Chair; Deddeh (D) Vice Chair; Davis (R); Doolittle (R); Keene (D).
Consultant, Sheldon Davidow, 445-0825.

Judiciary (7D, 4R):
Keene (D) Chair; Davis (R) Vice Chair; Doolittle (R); Lockyer (D); Marks (R); Petris (D); Presley (D); Richardson (R); Roberti (D); Torres (D); Watson (D).
Chief Counsel, Richard Thomson, 445-5957.

Local Government (4D, 3R):
Marks (R) Chair; McCorquodale (D) Vice Chair; Ayala (D); Craven (R); Doolittle (R); Keene (D); Vuich (D).
Consultant, Peter Detwiler, 445-9748.

Natural Resources and Wildlife (5D, 4R):
Presley (D) Chair; Nielsen (R) Vice Chair; Garamendi (D); Hart (D); Marks (R); McCorquodale (D); Mello (D); Richardson (R); Seymour (R).
Consultant, Jeffrey Arthur, 445-5441.

Public Employment and Retirement (5D, 2R):
Deddeh (D) Chair; Torres (D) Vice Chair; Carpenter (D); Hart (D); McCorquodale (D); Royce (R); Speraw (R).
Consultant, David Felderstein, 445-8958.

Revenue and Taxation (7D, 2R):
Boatwright (D) Chair; Richardson (R) Vice Chair; Ayala (D); Deddeh (D); Garamendi (D); Hart (D); Lockyer (D); Royce (R); Torres (D).
Consultant, Vance Hansen, 445-3808.

Rules (3D, 1R, 1I):
Roberti (D) Chair; Johnson (I) Vice Chair; Craven (R); Mello (D); Petris (D).
Executive Officer, Cliff Berg, 445-4311.

Transportation (5D, 3R, 1I):
Foran (D) Chair; Speraw (R) Vice Chair; Deddeh (D); Ellis (R); L. Greene (D); Johnson (I); Robbins (D); Seymour (R); Vuich (D).
Consultant, Mehdi Morshed, 445-3182.

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Aging and Long Term Care (7D, 5R):
Moorhead (D) Chair; Peace (D) Vice Chair; Agnos (D); Areias (D); Bronzan (D); Filante (R); Konnyu (R); McClintock (R); O'Connell (D); Sebastiani (R); N. Waters (D); Wright (R).
Consultant, Phil Chin, 445-8688.

Agriculture (7D, 5R):
Waters, N. (D) Chair; Areias (D) Vice Chair; Bronzan (D); Condit (D); Cortese (D); Herger (R); Jones (R); Kelley (R); Peace (D); Seastrand (R); Vicencia (D); Wright (R).
Consultant, Philip Dowd, 445-1918.

Consumer Protection and Toxic Materials (5D, 3R):
Tanner (D) Chair; Campbell (D) Vice Chair; Baker (R); Bradley (R); Condit (D); Hayden (D); Killea (D); Konnyu (R).
Consultant, Jay DeFuria, 445-0991.
Arnold Paters.

The 1984 *Roster* was revised and up-dated by Jerry Jeffe.

Criminal Law and Public Safety (5D, 3R):
Sher (D) Chair; Margolin (D) Vice Chair; Baker (R); Bates (D); Goggin (D); Harris (D); La Follette (R); Stirling (R).
Consultant, Ed Kerry, 445-3268.

Economic Development and New Technologies (8D, 5R):
Farr (D) Chair; Katz (D) Vice Chair; Bader (R); Baker (R); Bergeson (R); Clute (D); Frazee (R); Harris (D); Hauser (D); Hayden (D); Killea (D); Rogers (R); Vasconcellos (D).
Consultant, Jim King, 445-0424.

Education (9D, 6R):
Hughes (D) Chair; O'Connell (D) Vice Chair; Allen (R); Bader (R); Bergeson (R); Bradley (R); Campbell (D); Davis (D); Farr (D); Felando (R); Hayden (D); Johnston (D); Mojonnier (R); Tanner (D); Vasconcellos (D).
Consultant, James Turner, 445-9431.

Elections, Reapportionment and Constitutional Amendments (7D, 4R)
Waters, M. (D) Chair; Mojonnier (R) Vice Chair; Agnos (D); Alatorre (D); Brown, D. (R); Chacon (D); Felando (R); Goggin (D); Robinson (D); Roos (D): Statham (R).
Consultant, Burt McChesney, 445-8430

Finance and Insurance (9D, 6R):
McAlister (D) Chair; Calderon (D) Vice Chair; Bane (D); Chacon (D); Connelly (D); Harris (D); La Follette (R); Lancaster (R); Lewis (R); Papan (D); Robinson (D); Statham (R); Stirling (R); Wright (R); Young (D).
Consultant, William George, 445-9160.

Governmental Organization (9D, 5R):
Alatorre (D) Chair; Condit (D) Vice Chair; Bane (D); Cortese (D); Felando (R); Floyd (D); Frazee (R); Hill (R); Konnyu (R); Statham (R); Tanner (D); Tucker (D); Vicencia (D); Young (D).
Consultant, Parke Terry, 445-3451.

Health (8D, 5R):
Tucker (D) Chair; Isenberg (D) Vice Chair; Alatorre (D); Allen (R); Bronzan (D); Brown, D. (R); Davis (D); Felando (R); Frizzelle (R); Klehs (D); Leonard (R); Margolin (D); Moorhead (D).
Consultant, Paul Press, 445-1770.

Housing and Community Development (6D, 4R):
Chacon (D) Chair; Davis (D) Vice Chair; Bader (R); Calderon (D); Costa (D); Hauser (D); Isenberg (D); La Follette (R); Lewis (R); Mountjoy (R).
Consultant, Renee Franken, 445-2320.

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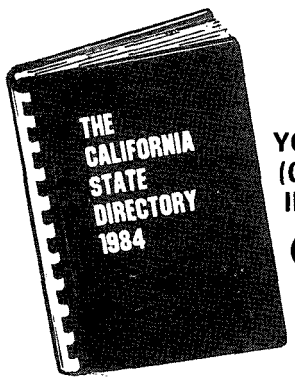

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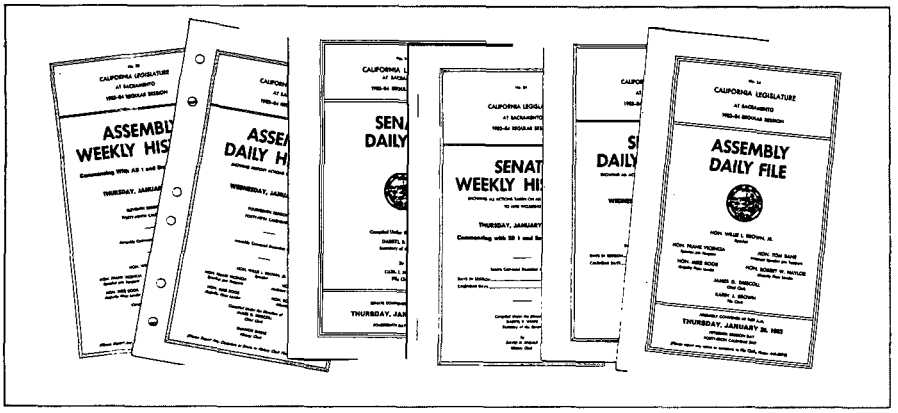

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The Daily Journals. The *Daily Journal* of each house contains a "true and correct" account of that chamber's proceedings of the preceding day. This includes the titles of all measures introduced, considered or acted upon by each house, the texts of amendments to these measures and of house resolutions, roll calls, messages from the governor and the other house, committee reports, motions, and acknowledgement of any communications. Senate committee votes are recorded and published in the Senate *Journal,* but the Assembly reports its committee votes in a separate appendix to the Assembly *Journal.*

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Legislative Index. At intervals during the session, a *Legislative Index* is published, listing by subject all bills introduced in the Legislature. It also contains a table showing which sections of the constitution and statutes are affected by the measures introduced.

Other publications

Once the Legislature adjourns, the *Daily Journals* are corrected, reprinted, and deposited with the secretary of state as a permanent record of each day's proceedings. Each house also publishes a *Final History,* summarizing all legislation introduced and acted upon during the session. This history is indexed and shows which sections of law are affected by the legislation enacted, and whether the changes involved deletions, additions, removals, or renumbering.

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California's Legislative Process

Initial steps by author

IDEA
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DRAFTING
Formal copy of bill and "layman's digest" prepared by Legislative Counsel.

INTRODUCTION
Bill submitted by senator or Assembly member. Numbered and read for first time. Assigned to committee by Assembly or Senate Rules Committee. Printed.

Action in house of origin

COMMITTEE
Testimony taken from author, proponents and opponents. Typical actions: Do pass; amend and do pass; no action; hold in committee (kill); amend and re-refer to same committee; refer to another committee; send to interim study.

Appropriation bills, if approved by policy committee, are referred to Finance Committee in the Senate and to Ways and Means Committee in the Assembly.

SECOND READING
Bills given do-pass recommendations are read a second time and placed on file for debate.

FLOOR DEBATE AND VOTE
Bills are read a third time and debated. A roll-call vote follows. For ordinary bills, 21 votes are needed in the Senate and 41 in the Assembly. For urgency bills and appropriation measures, 27 and 54 votes are required. If these numbers are not reached, the bill is defeated. Any member may seek reconsideration and a second vote. If passed or passed with amendments, the bill is sent to the second house.

Disposition in second house

READING
Bill is read for the first time and referred to committee by the Assembly or Senate Rules Committee.

COMMITTEE
Procedures and possible actions are identical to those in the first house.

SECOND READING
If cleared by committee, the bill is read a second time and placed on the daily file (agenda) for debate and vote.

FLOOR DEBATE AND VOTE
The procedure is identical to the first house. If a bill is passed without having been amended in the second house, it is sent to the governor's desk. (Resolutions are sent to the secretary of state's office.) If amended in the second house and passed, the measure returns to the house of origin for consideration of amendments.

Resolution of two-house differences (if necessary)

CONCURRENCE
The house of origin decides whether to accept the second-house amendments. If the amendments are approved, the bill is sent to the governor. If the amendments are rejected, the bill is placed in the hands of a two-house conference committee composed of three senators and three Assembly members.

CONFERENCE
If the conferees fail to present a report, the bill dies. If the conferees present a recommendation for compromise, both houses vote on the report. If the report is adopted by both, the bill goes to the governor. If either house rejects the report, a second (and even a third) conference committee can be formed.

Role of the governor

SIGN OR VETO?
Within 12 days after receiving a bill, the governor can sign it into law, allow it to become law without his signature or veto it. A vetoed bill returns to the house of origin for possible vote on overriding the veto. It requires a two-thirds majority of both houses to override.

Urgency measures become effective immediately after signing. Others usually take effect the following January 1st.

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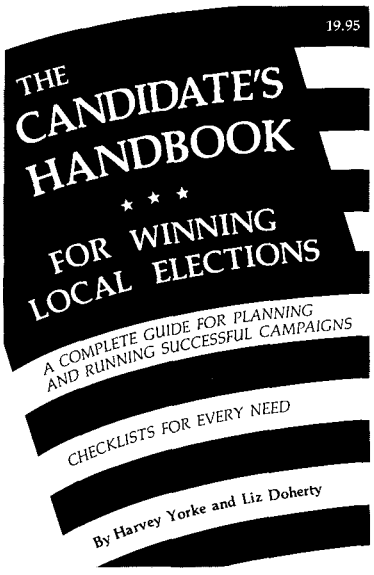

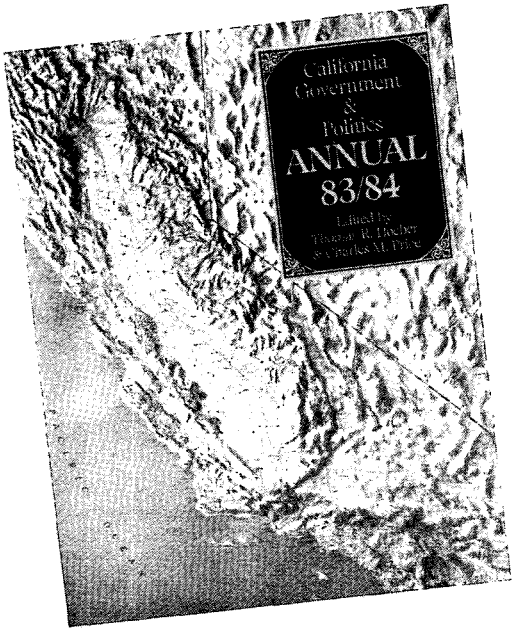

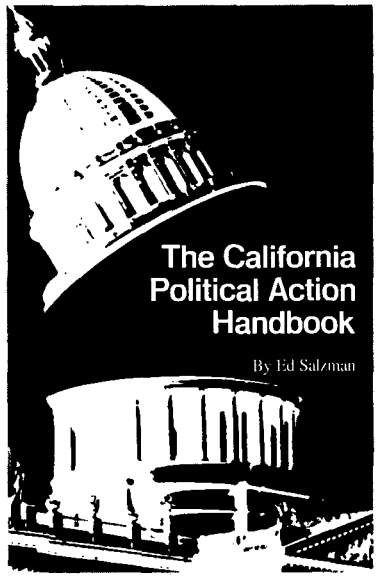

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Dog-fight over stray animals

Roberti and the stars battle medical research groups

By ROBERT FEINBAUM

It has proven to be an emotional issue, perhaps the most emotional to confront the Legislature since abortion. An increasingly militant animal-rights movement — decked with Hollywood stars and allied with the powerful president pro tem of the state Senate — is battling it out with the state's medical-research establishment. The question: Should stray dogs and cats continue to be released from city and county pounds for medical research?

The animal advocates, of course, say "no." Presumably, they would like to ban all live-animal research, but are bowing to political reality and seeking a ban on the use of pound animals alone. Nonetheless, the fight is marked by much the same anger and intensity that colored the battles for a total ban sought by anti-vivisectionists of years ago.

The animal advocates contend that pound animals are former house pets, accustomed to human companionship and therefore susceptible to extraordinary suffering under the cold and sterile conditions of research. Thus, they say, only animals bred specifically for research should be used in experiments.

In response, researchers deny that pound animals are necessarily different from others and contend that the cost of using specially bred animals would force slowdowns and delays in research, thus harming human beings.

To date, the animal advocates — like the anti-vivisectionists in the past — have had no legislative success. Led by the 20,000-member California chapter of the Fund for Animals, the animal advocates say that their resources can't compare with those of the opposition, which is organized as the "Coalition for Biomedical Research" and includes such prestigious institutions as Stanford University, the universities of California and Southern California, the California Medical Association, the Cancer Society and the Heart Association.

But the legislative struggle is not over, and the animal-rights movement has lately become a substantial political force in itself. Michael Giannelli, science advisor to the Fund for Animals, says the group can mobilize some 4000 volunteers and has spent over $50,000 in the past two years on publicity and petitions for the pound-animal cause.

Robert Feinbaum, a freelance writer from Berkeley, wrote a story on home energy standards for the March 1983 Journal.

The president and founder of the California Fund for Animals is Broadway actress Gretchen Wyler. Not only does she bring the publicity value of her own name to the fight, but she has been instrumental in recruiting colleagues to her side. These include Loretta Swit, Sally Struthers, Rhonda Fleming and Richard Basehart. According to Wyler, over 330,000 Californians have signed petitions to support the pound-animal ban including, she says, 772 physicians. According to Wyler, seven states have now banned the use of pound animals for research.

And then there is David Roberti, the Senate president pro tem. In addition to carrying legislation for animal advocates, he has used his political muscle for their cause. Also, in 1982 Roberti formed Respect Our Animals' Rights (ROAR), a political action committee that funnels money from animal lovers to sympathetic legislative candidates. It was expected that most of them would be — like Roberti — liberal Democrats. (See "Roberti and the animal lovers," *CJ*, March 1983.) To date, ROAR has taken in about $33,000 in contributions.

The legislative battle began back in 1980 when Democratic state Senator Paul Carpenter of Cypress carried a bill (SB1270) to end pound release for experimentation. That bill was shot down by the Senate Agricultural Committee, but a year later, Wyler and her Fund for Animals scored a major victory by convincing the Los Angeles City Council to stop selling animals from the city pound to research institutions.

Encouraged by that effort, Wyler asked Roberti — whose district includes Hollywood — to carry legislation that would make the ban statewide. Roberti, impressed with the Fund's success in Los Angeles, agreed and has carried the necessary bills. His first effort (SB1438) died on the Assembly floor in 1982 after angry battles and after accusations that Roberti had made unwarranted use of his political muscle. Undaunted, Roberti returned in 1983 with a second, more ambitious bill (SB883) that not only bans the use of pound animals, but also would prevent the importation of any dog or cat for experimentation unless the animal has been raised for that purpose. The bill also has a "no pain" provision that would make it a misdemeanor for a researcher to subject a dog or cat to pain. "Pain" is defined as "any unpleasant sensation" that leads to "significant behavioral distress."

Opponents say the later version is even more unreasonable than the first, and to help combat it, they staged a series of highly publicized news conferences, including one

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at which a heart-transplant patient emotionally extolled the virtues of research. Said he, "Through animal research, I have hope for the future, my wife has a husband and my three children have a father."

Also, the opposition is attempting to undercut Roberti's bill by offering an alternative (AB1735), introduced by Republican Assemblyman William Filante of Greenbrae and Democratic state Senator Walter Stiern of Bakersfield. Filante is an ophthamologist; Stiern a veterinarian. Their measure provides for a 72-hour holding period before research on a pound animal can take place, thus assuring owners enough time to reclaim their stray animals. The Filante bill, which passed the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee last September, was passed by Ways and Means this past January. Roberti is scheduled to renew his efforts on SB883 later this month.

Opposition spokesmen claim that forcing them to use specially bred animals would drive up the cost of research by as much as $3 million a year. And, they add, if state institutions set up their own breeding facilities, the capital cost might exceed $12 million with on-going costs for care and feeding, tacking on an additional $8 million every year.

Fund for Animals spokesman Giannelli says, however, that out-of-state breeders would establish operations in California if there were a market for such animals. Wyler adds that raising animals for research is a major business and points to the Charles River Breeding Laboratories of Wilmington, Massachusetts, a $41-million-a-year concern listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Also, although conceding that commercially bred animals are more expensive than pound animals, activists believe that if costs rise, institutions might use fewer animals and be "more responsible in carrying through research projects." Says Giannelli, "It would be a small sacrifice considering the advantages of doing away with pound release."

In response, researchers charge that animal-rights activists know little about research work. Fewer animals, they say, would mean slower experimental conclusions or less research activity — both impediments to the advance of medical science. Dr. Julien Hoffman, a pediatric cardiologist at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco, notes that current grant proposals already require researchers to justify the number of animals they use. They couldn't use fewer animals, Hoffman says, without jeopardizing the validity of research results.

According to an opposition press release, of the one million dogs and cats killed in California animal shelters each year, only one percent are used in research or teaching. "The effect of SB883," an opposition spokesman claims, "would be to kill more animals in the pounds while forcing the breeding of additional animals . . . for scientific studies." To researchers, this makes no sense. For instance, Hoffman says that his cardiovascular research can use any healthy animal; no special genetic information or health history is necessary. And, he adds, researchers who need such information are likely to be buying purpose-bred animals from dealers anyway. Questions of cost aside, researchers feel they are faced with an ethical dilemma: Is it justified to kill animals in shelters and then breed identical animals to be killed in laboratories?

However, proponents of the ban see a profound difference between purpose-bred and pound animals. They argue that virtually all pound animals were once someone's pet and expect a certain amount of freedom and companionship with humans. And, they add, since there is no conclusive way to determine whether a stray animal brought to a shelter is someone's lost pet, the benefit of the doubt should be accorded every animal and its owner. That can only be done by making sure no impounded animal will ever be sold for laboratory experimentation.

Researchers with experience in handling animals say there is no evidence that pets and purpose-bred dogs and cats suffer any differently. Dale Brooks, campus veterinarian at the University of California — Davis, notes that kennel dogs always have to be socialized. "That animal has to be imprinted on man." The last thing a researcher wants in his lab is a "half wild, neurotic animal." And Hoffman concludes that "in animal colonies they become adapted to humans in just the same way a pet does."

Pet owners

But the Fund for Animals is concerned also about pet owners who live in a state of fear if they lose an animal. An owner unable to find an animal in time must live with the prospect that the animal was sold to a lab where it was subjected to suffering from heart disease or some other condition, says Giannelli.

Researchers resent the implication that they routinely cause animals to suffer. "Where are the torture chambers?" asks Dale Brooks. "Look around, there are none here." Researchers, he says, are worried about the possibility of angry activists rampaging through their laboratories, armed with the imprecise language of SB883's section on pain and searching for possible violations. "If an animal doesn't look well," says Hoffman, "some outsider might say the animal is in pain. But the researcher might say it isn't. Who decides?"

Beyond the immediate issues raised by Roberti's bill, Coalition members fear that it could lead to a ban on all animal experimentation.

The Senator's office and the Fund for Animals deny any such intention. But Michael Giannelli does indicate that the Fund has other measures in mind if SB883 passes. Says he, "SB883 is a reasonable bill (although) it doesn't go as far as the Fund would like."

Should SB883 fail, some animal-rights activists may put the issue to the people. Senator Roberti's press aide, Bud Lembke, says, "It has been discussed, but Senator Roberti hasn't taken a position yet." Neither the Coalition for Biomedical Research nor the Fund for Animals say they want a bruising initiative campaign. But with legions of animal activists at work, the decision may not be theirs.

The Sacramento County animal pound

Sacramento County's Animal Control Center is among the California city and county pounds that together supply about 10,000 stray dogs and cats annually for medical research. But pound director Jim Baima says that relatively few of his animals go for research. A majority are put to death at the pound. In an average week, he says, 300 to 400 animals are killed. By contrast, but 15 or 20 are sold each week to the center's only research buyer — UC-Davis (for $5 each). Also last year, 2500 dogs and 109 cats were picked up by their owners while another 2500 dogs and 600 cats were adopted by new owners.

Not that Sacramento County doesn't give an owner the chance to save the family pet. A county ordinance requires the pound to hold all animals for a minimum of 72 hours before being sold or killed. But Baima holds them longer, in most cases six to seven days. "Some dog owners don't even miss an animal for the first week," he says. "For many people, a dog's a throw-away item anyway. You lose one, you go out and buy another."

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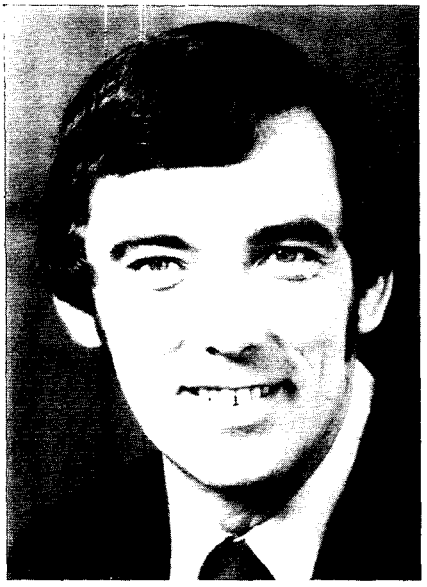
A status report on Cory, Eu and Unruh



By HERB MICHELSON

Controller Ken Cory, Treasurer Jesse Unruh, Secretary of State March Fong Eu — the survivors from the statewide ticket of '74, that wonderful year that brought you Jerry Brown. As constitutional officers, they always have been likely contenders for higher office. Now as memories fade of the 1982 elections and state politicians begin looking to 1986, where do these three Democrats stand?

Ken Cory

Cory, 47, holds the job which has been a better launching pad for higher office than the slots of his two classmates. Two modern-day ex-controllers became United States Senators: Thomas Kuchel and Alan Cranston. A third former controller, Houston Flournoy, lost a close gubernatorial election to Jerry Brown. But despite Cory's seeming historical advantage, he is the least likely of the trio to be headed for a higher office. For the moment, at least.

Recent stories in *The Sacramento Bee* have shown Cory using his position on the teachers' retirement board to push some controversial pension fund investments. The two projects noted voluminously by *The Bee* involved $50 million for an oil company venture known to its friends as TXPACCO, and nearly $57 million for purchase of stock in Texaco on the rumor that Texaco might become the subject of a corporate takeover. (One of the prime movers behind TXPACCO, pension board member Gilbert Chilton, was missing and wanted by the FBI at year's end.)

Still, these news stories have been labyrinthine, and what impact they will have down the road on the electorate (exclusive of retired teachers) remains to be seen. Neither episode, however, can help Cory. Indeed, it would not be unreasonable to wonder whether, at this juncture, Cory will be a viable candidate for re-election as controller in 1986. But Cory, much like his mentor Unruh, is a student of survival.

March Fong Eu

Then there is Eu, 61.

It hasn't been that long since a secretary of state rose from making voter registration pronouncements to much higher office. Jerry Brown did just that in '74. Yet that secretariat is better known as an emplacement rather than as a blast-off job. One Frank Jordan (like his father before him) devoted a near-lifetime to the secretary of state's post. Eu, too, could. She repeatedly has attracted a swarm of votes on the statewide ballot. In 1982, against able Republican Assemblyman Gordon Duffy, MFE led all statewide candidates with 4,586,121 votes.

Herb Michelson, columnist for the Sacramento Bee, *is scheduled to become the* Bee's *one-man San Francisco bureau later this month.*

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After a similar performance in 1978, she had given the impression of a move toward a gubernatorial candidacy. A potent facet of this impression was her residential relocation to Los Angeles. In terms of running for governor in '82, that move made sense. Eu needed fund-raising contacts there, for her original political base (as an assemblywoman) was the east side of San Francisco Bay. For reasons related to population and money sources, Northern Californians who wish to be governor are handicapped. L.A. had produced Reagan and Jerry. March Fong Eu could not be faulted for hoping that she could eventually produce L.A.

But between 1979 and 1981, she waffled on a campaign of ascendancy (as, of course, did Cory, who has Orange County roots). A popular topic of conversation in Sacramento political bars in '82 was the movement of Eu's top deputy, Michael Gagan, to the job as Unruh's top deputy. It was said that deputy-cum-deputy Gagan was frustrated by Eu's decision not to go for the governorship, and so marched off into the Unruh set.

Gagan has never talked about his reasons for the job switch. And by now, people have stopped asking him anyway. Perhaps in '86 he will give the guzzlers something else to talk about by quitting Unruh and going to work for Attorney General John Van de Kamp, member of the class of '82. Of course, if Eu does run for governor in '86, she will have managed to confuse Gagan and all other veteran observers completely.

But in a practical sense, Eu's time for upward striving might, by '86, have passed. Would an Asian woman stand much of a chance against the incumbent in what seems more and more like a right-of-center state? More likely, if Eu becomes anything, it will be the next Frank Jordan.

Jesse Unruh

And so, out of the elected class of '74, there remains only one — the remarkably persevering Jesse Marvin Unruh who could be elected governor if the only mandatory criteria were written and oral examinations.

Unruh appears to be like wine. His vintage has held up, has mellowed, has prospered. To the voters, Unruh, 61, is now less a "Big Daddy" than a quality table vino — a familiar, comfortable California varietal.

His campaign kitty purrs nicely at the moment; it's a sizeable stash left over from an easier-than-expected 1982 campaign. Moreover, his new clout in the money markets of the nation, generated by his influence over the issuance of tax exempt bonds (see "New Power for an Old Statesman," *CJ*, February 1983), gives him power to raise more.

But only Unruh knows what Unruh intends to do. And Unruh may not decide what he wishes Unruh to do until the eleventh hour in 1986. Just ask Assemblyman Gray Davis who in 1974 anticipated becoming state treasurer until, at the eleventh hour, Jesse filed against him for the Democratic nomination. And, of course, won.

Unruh — and Cory, Eu and now Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy — took the prudent course in '82 and stood aside for the gubernatorial candidacy of Tom Bradley who had the bucks, the turf, the dues-paying credentials, and who is now making noises about trying to beat Deukmejian again in 1986.

But Unruh would not defer a second time to Bradley. If Jesse does not run for governor in '86, his not running would be for other reasons, chief of which might be the seeming invincibility of Deukmejian. The last three governors of California have all had two terms, and the drift of Deukmejian's first administration is toward repeating that eight-year inexorability. He has thus far done nothing in his first year to antagonize the majority of voters. The state is turning around financially. By '86, Deukmejian might be able to cloak himself as a Schweitzer.

Will Unruh then wish to make another uphill run (as he did against Ronald Reagan in '70)? Jesse understands windmills, certainly. But tilting at them? Perhaps. Unruh, a sentimental man who has worked hard at covering his emotional warmth, may visualize 1986 as his "last hurrah," the time to run his chariot through one fine and final fire. He is better prepared financially now than in '70 to reside in that vast wilderness called the private sector; he likely is more secure as a person now to contend with potential defeat.

At filing time in 1986, Unruh may well take a deep breath and say to himself, "I've been around up here in Sacramento for more than 30 years now. I represent an era. I survived Reagan and Jerry. In a way, I am prospering under Deukmejian. Sure, I could be state treasurer for maybe 12 more years. But what the hell. Why not? Go out with a bang."

If nothing else, there'd be no doubt about who is the class of '74.

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CritiCal

Legal training should improve

By VINCENT MONTANE and ROBERT VATUONE

Vincent Montane is administrative assistant to State Senator Alfred Alquist. Robert Vatuone, a graduate of the University of Santa Clara law school, is senior partner of a legal firm in San Jose.

Unlike other professionals, such as doctors, dentists and certified public accountants, lawyers are not taught the practical skills of their profession; for instance, interviewing, investigating, communicating, advocating and operating a law office. Furthermore, — and also unlike other professionals — lawyers are not required to keep up with the evolution of the law as a condition for the renewal of their licenses.

In effect, lawyers were set apart in 1927 when the Legislature (which contained many lawyers) created the State Bar of California, a public corporation. By law, every licensed lawyer must belong. Among other things, the State Bar determines the educational and moral prerequisites for admission to practice, conducts a written test for persons meeting such requirements, grants unrestricted licenses to practice law to those who pass the Bar and polices unlicensed activities. In other words, while lawyers — and lawyers alone — hold an exclusive franchise to represent people in the courts, draw wills, trusts, leases, etc., they also make the rules regulating the practice of law. (Basic requirements for admission are a graduation from an approved law school and passing the California Bar exam.)

Unfortunately, the State Bar examination tests the ability of the applicant to recognize legal issues contained in a statement of facts and to solve them according to recognized concepts. As a result, to pass a Bar exam, law students are trained to reason like a Supreme Court justice, applying basic legal principle to issues arising out of announced facts. But the practice of law requires the use of practical legal skills and often involves dealing with people and facts difficult to ascertain. Yet without specific training, a law school graduate who passes the Bar is granted an unrestricted license to practice law without any real training on how it is done.

The changing law

What's more, the State Bar does not require California's 80,000 lawyers to keep current with the evolution of the law. But lawyers who fail to keep up with these changes cannot adequately serve their clients. (The only exception is approximately 2200 certified specialists who voluntarily undertake continuing legal education.) Hence, a lawyer with 25 years experience may not know, for instance, how the latest tax laws have changed and may charge the client for the necessary research at billing rates from $60 to $150 per hour.

Unfortunately, the public has few ways to determine the competency or incompetency of lawyers and is likely to be misled by lawyer advertising that appears regularly in the newspapers and the yellow pages. In Europe, however, certain safeguards have been adopted to protect the public. According to John Henry Merryman of Stanford University, some European countries require law graduates to undergo a period of practical training (for instance, two and a half years in Germany) before they can be admitted to the practice of law. The theory is that better lawyers give better counsel to their clients, good cases settle sooner, bad cases are not filed and trials are streamlined by the competent lawyers, thereby reducing judicial time and expense.

To correct this situation, we propose the course laid out in SB469 introduced by Senator Alfred Alquist of San Jose last year. The bill, which is currently undergoing interim study, would establish much the same standards for lawyers that the state Department of Consumer Affairs already enforces for medical doctors, nurses, architects and other professionals. Specifically, the bill identifies the basic deficiencies in the education of lawyers and requires the Board of Governors of the State Bar to adopt and administer standards for correction. The standards must require at least 80 hours of continuing education of a practical nature for lawyers who have been practicing two years or less. For other members of the State Bar, the requirement is 40 hours a year.

State Bar authority

The legislation gives the board of governors the authority to delegate to the bar association of each county the responsibility to provide some or all of this training and education and the authority to review continuing education programs offered by law schools and organizations as well as "in-house" training and apprenticeships offered by law offices and governmental agencies (the completion of which will fill the requirements of this legislation).

These provisions should encourage law schools to change their curriculum and blend practice with theory, as other professional schools do. As a means of helping the Bar Association achieve this goal, SB469 may be amended to include a dues increase of $100 per-year, per-member to generate $8 million per-year for mandatory continuing education programs. With these resources, the lawyers of California (at their own expense) can develop and maintain the programs which are needed to improve their profession.

There is an old saying that if you can't get a lawyer who knows the law, get one who knows the judge. With the enactment of SB469, there should be considerably less need for the latter.

The Journal *welcomes specific proposals on how to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness of government. Submissions, limited to 800 words, should be sent to Editor,* California Journal, *1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95814.*

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More on the ALRB:

Herbert Perry's article about the Agricultural Labor Relations Board in the December issue of the *Journal* calls for comment. Mr. Perry alleges improper influence and inept leadership by former Governor Jerry Brown, lack of qualifications of board appointees and improper pro-UFW bias by board employees. None of these allegations are true.

Even though Governor Brown had difficulty in confirming appointments to the board — a fact ignored by Mr. Perry's criticism — the board was always capable of functioning due to the fact most cases are decided by three members.

Second, contrary to Mr. Perry's assertion that most board members were unqualified for the position, the nine persons Mr. Perry served with during his tenure brought a broad range of experience. Members Ruiz and Hutchinson were attorneys who had previously served on a task force to aid the new agency. Members Faust and Carrillo were attorneys who had worked for the agency before appointment, and former state Senator Al Song and former Congressman Jerome Waldie are attorneys who were exposed to labor and management issues during their political careers. John McCarthy, a non-attorney, had experience with the state mediation service. Former chairman Gerald Brown was once a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Members Johnsen and McCarthy had previous direct experience in agricultural labor because of their employment by growers.

Third, Perry asserts pro-UFW bias on the part of staff employees. In support of his assertion he claims the ALRB Workers Union (ALRBWU) was pro-UFW. He gives no reason for his accusation, apparently believing membership in a union indicates bias in favor of other unions. The ALRB Workers Union goals were to seek means of upward mobility for staff and recognition and implementation of affirmative action goals by management. Mr. Perry's complaint that the ALRBWU sought an injunction against the Board is correct but he is incorrect in believing the purpose was to appoint managers satisfactory to the farmworkers' union.

Both board staff and regional staff maintain high professional standards. The state of the law was not settled at the time Mr. Perry came to the board. Staff worked diligently then as now to research applicable NLRB precedent and to fully review the records before it. The professionalism of the staff and board is reflected in the fact that although most of the board's decisions are appealed to the courts, over 88 percent have been fully upheld.

By innuendo and insinuation, Mr. Perry gives credence to accusations of bias by staff. By lack of specific example he appears to be repeating accusations by growers.

CONNIE CAREY
Staff Counsel, ALRB
Salinas

In 1973 more than 10,000 California farm workers were jailed as hostilities between workers and growers escalated into bloodshed. Less than two years later these violent confrontations were replaced by the legal mechanism created under the Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA). Under the ALRA, California farm workers were finally accorded collective-bargaining rights enjoyed by virtually all other American workers. To this day California remains the only state where the tradition of American labor encompasses the farm worker, perhaps the hardest working and most humble member of our labor force.

The success of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) and its staff in achieving the goals of the ALRA is beyond question. Since 1975 there have been 8053 unfair labor practice charges filed with ALRB while over 85,000 workers have participated in 989 elections; in short, lawlessness has been replaced with law.

Critics of our farm-labor law conveniently overlook the deplorable conditions in which farm workers lived before passage of the ALRA. Prior to the ALRA these workers were lucky to earn $2.30 per hour while their health needs were virtually ignored by their employers. By contrast, farm workers today in California earn over $5 an hour. The squalor of migratory-labor camps has been replaced by modest year-round homes for many farmworker families. United Farm Workers Union members and their families receive health care under the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan.

While conditions for farm workers have improved considerably in California, there has been little or no improvement in states without farm-labor laws. In the Carolinas, for instance, farm laborers still experience the same living and working conditions as those of twenty years ago. *U.S. News and World Report* describes the conditions in North Carolina: "A migrant can still toil 12 hours a day and end up in debt to a boss who enforces discipline with violence. Many work in fields lacking even in drinking water or a place to scrub pesticides from their hands."

Furthermore, charges of bias against the ALRB and its staff simply are not supported by the facts. Since 1975, Courts of Appeal have upheld 95 percent of all ALRB decisions. Clearly, if the board were biased, the courts would not have endorsed such a high percentage of these decisions.

In 1982, 930 charges of unfair labor practices were made but complaints were issued in only 14.7 percent of the cases. Since over 90 percent of these charges are made by workers against growers, it can be clearly seen that the ALRB does not automatically approve charges against growers. In short, the ALRB has done an admirable job in a difficult situation. Clearly, the incidents of violence and economic disruption in California agriculture have been markedly reduced, to the benefit of growers and workers alike.

In sum, the California farm labor law is working: it stands as a remarkable and singularly successful experiment in farm-labor relations.

GRAY DAVIS
Assemblyman, 43rd District
Beverly Hills

(Assemblyman Davis served as chief of staff to former Governor Jerry Brown.)

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Governor Deukmejian

The *Journal* interview with Governor Deukmejian (January 1984 issue) was certainly revealing. Even more revealing, of course, are his actions. The governor talks of contingency plans to handle Persian oil-type interruptions. But the contingency plan that has proven itself already is to reduce demand by energy efficiency. He states, "We're supporting (energy) conservation." But how? The Energy Commission, the agency charged with energy conservation, suffered huge budget cuts last year.

Certainly the free market needs flexibility but let's not confuse freedom with license. Sprawl has some very real costs, and government has a responibility to make those costs apparent. Under the guise of streamlining and efficiency, we see a governor who is setting the stage for significant increases in the cost of living as a direct consequence of government actions: Inefficient housing costs more to operate per month when mortgage, energy and transportation bills are added in.

Health costs incrementally increase as protections to the environment are relaxed. A government which subsidizes waste must deal with its direct product — pollution. Seeping out from under the environmental carpet — where it has been swept for so long — is the problem of toxic substances and pesticides. Where are the programs to reduce dependence on these lethal and costly substances?

The governor seems to exhibit a propensity to look the other way too often on these environmental issues and that propensity may end up costing us all a lot more than the short-term purported budgetary benefits.

H.C. JAY POWELL
Conservation Coordinator
Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter

Herbicides:

I was disappointed to see J. A. Savage's article (Herbicide Spraying. A Threat to North Coast Water?) appear unchallenged in your November 1983 issue. While this article has the appearance of being objective, much of the information presented is either incomplete, outdated or inaccurate.

For example, the EPA-study of pregnant women in Oregon mentioned in the article is commonly referred to as the "Alsea II" study. In a recent court case in Nova Scotia regarding the use of forestry herbicides, Justice D. Merlin Nunn was presented 19 reviews of the Alsea II study, each of which concluded that the data reported in the study was not valid in either scientific or statistical terms and did not support the conclusion.

With regard to public notice, permittees are required to notify all landowners within 300 feet, not yards, of any spray site. Interested parties have 25 days after posting or direct notification to request a stay. No spraying may take place until the 25 days have passed. In the event of a request for a stay, the time period is 45 days.

The article also claims that guidelines such as a 100 yard (actually 100 feet) buffer zone and a spraying prohibition when the chance of measureable rainfall exceeds 50% do not apply to timber companies. The following is a list of permit conditions required of timber companies by the Del Norte County Agricultural Commissioner, the permit issuing agency:

— no herbicide application within 100 feet of a blueline stream; — helicopters carrying herbicide shall not fly over blueline streams if it is reasonably avoidable; — no application of herbicide shall take place when the wind velocity exceeds 5 mph; — no application shall be made when precipitation occurs or when the next prediction from the U.S. Weather Bureau for the area of application is 70 percent or greater.

These are not merely guidelines, but permit conditions and private timber companies will not receive permits to spray unless they agree to these conditions.

The whole issue boils down to a philosophical question: Do we make sure that these herbicides are absolutely safe or do we use them after having determined that they are reasonably safe? The herbicide 2,4-D has been in use on agricultural crops for over 40 years. To date, no long-term adverse affects have been attributed to its use. The forestry industry uses less than two percent of the 2,4-D applied in the state. Data from self-monitoring of streams in and near spray units from 1974 through 1981 shows that 83 percent of the samples have no detectable levels of 2,4-D and that 99.5 percent of the samples had amounts less than the 10 ppb standard (required by water-quality regulations). In short, the use of 2,4-D on forest lands has a very good track record and as a result, presents little health hazard to the public. By reducing the competition to conifers, the safe use of this chemical is one tool that will help to insure an adequate timber supply for the future.

JAMES P. ADAMS
Professional Forester
Trinidad

A commentary

Though an Easterner, I read the November edition of the *California Journal* with interest and pleasure. But even a Westerner should not misplace an Eastern congressman. Lawrence McDonald, the man killed in the Korean airline incident, represented the state of Georgia not Virginia, as the *Journal* would have it (in the LAPD article). Virginia is separated from Georgia by two states — guess which ones.

I wish the *Journal* would stop the new practice of splitting pages ("continued on page xx"). It's a dreadful habit, though I realize that there are illustrious precedents for it. I for one always get into the wrong continuation.

New-word creation may be a creative undertaking. But using "showcase" as a verb is quite an abomination. I do not like the restyled lady much better than the October pants lady. But what do I know about women's fashions in California?

ELFRIEDE HOEBER
Philadelphia

(Mrs. Hoeber is the publisher's mother.)

Rookies

May I correct the statement in your January 1984 issue concerning Assemblyman Bill Jones. As his father, I am a registered Republican and was not appointed to the State Water Commission by Pat Brown but was appointed by Governor Reagan in 1968.

C. WILLIAM JONES
Firebaugh

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California's business climate: where we are, where we need to be

By CHRISTY M. CAMPBELL

Editor's note: In our October 1983 issue we carried an article by Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, a member of the California group that had tried unsuccessfully earlier last year to sell this state as the home for a proposed high-tech research center. McCarthy blamed the loss on insufficient effort by government and private business leaders. And, by outlining what the winner — the State of Texas — had done, he implied that low state expenditures for education and a failure to offer generous financial incentives to the proposed center were also involved. Following is a rebuttal from Christy M. Campbell, director of the State Department of Economic and Business Development.

The headlines were startling. A small, but widely touted, high-technology research and development company preferred Texas over California as a place to do business. The state that — more than any other — spawned high technology found itself playing the role of scorned suitor.

But the truly startling fact about the decision by Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corporation (MCC) to locate in Austin, Texas, rather than San Diego is that it surprised anyone at all.

The warning flags about California's deteriorating business climate have been flying for all to see for many years now. Some first heeded vocal warnings issued by California's business community in 1977 when Fantus (a Chicago-based consulting firm specializing in corporate site-selection) ranked California's business climate among the worst in the nation. In fact, between 1979 and 1981, such California companies as Data Products, Tandem, Rolm, Lockheed, National Semiconductor and Apple all acquired sites in Texas.

Odd as it may seem, however, there were still some for whom MCC's decision was a revelation. Having jumped on the tail-end of the economic-development bandwagon, these fresh converts now propose a host of solutions to the problem they just identified. But the persistent contention that little is being done to improve the state's business climate both ignores California's many assets and reinforces the negative stereotypes that discourage companies from investing here.

It is time to take a sober look at the record and the problem. Just what went wrong with MCC? Just what is wrong with California's business climate? How can we best improve it?

The effort to woo MCC found California state government, in cooperation with local officials, making a concerted effort to attract an important company for the first time in eight years. In early 1983, learning of the search by this newly created consortium for a home, the Deukmejian administration contacted MCC directly and urged it to consider California. The administration, with the cooperation of Lieutenant Governor McCarthy, then organized presentations by a number of California localities for MCC.

Of the 54 bidding sites from around the nation, San Diego was one of four chosen as a finalist by MCC. Because of the company's strong interest in access to advanced research capabilities, the governor contacted UC President David Saxon and for the first time worked to assemble a team drawn from the University of California system — and several of the state's leading private universities.

In the end, despite the efforts of state and local San Diego officials, MCC chose Austin, Texas — citing that state's ostensibly greater commitment to higher education. Yet the facts belie the rationale. Although Texas does have a lower ratio of pupils to teachers than California, by almost any other measure its educational system still lags far behind ours. Texas spends less per pupil and less per capita on education. It graduates a lower proportion of its students from high school and college. Its SAT scores are lower. And it ranks 32nd nationally in providing vocational education, while California ranks first.

In the arena of advanced scientific research, there is no comparison. California ranks first nationally in the number of graduate students receiving bachelors', masters' and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering and computer sciences. Texas ranks seventh. California has five of the nation's top-ten-rated graduate programs in electrical engineering and four of the top ten in computer science. Texas has none.

The attractions of California's educational system are perhaps one reason why the state also ranks first in the number of industrial research laboratories in the nation, with 1470. Texas has 473.

A fat package

Most knowledgeable observers believe, and I agree, that it was a fat package of financial incentives offered by Texas which outweighed the research capabilities, sizeable markets and attractive lifestyle of California — the nation's leading high-technology manufacturing state.

That $20 million package included a long laundry list of public and private incentives — 20 acres of land, a state-constructed facility, subsidized rent, $1 million in annual building-maintenance payments, 30 new faculty seats at the University of Texas, below-market-rate home loans for MCC executives and a job-search service for their spouses, rental car discounts, a relocation service — and a Lear jet to boot. All this, along with a series of meetings in the comfortable mansion of Texas' governor, for a company destined to employ no more than 500 people.

Although California's governor clearly has no mansion

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from which to sell this state, some have suggested that California could have upped the ante in bidding with Texas for MCC.

This was clearly what Admiral Bobby Inman, the company's chief executive officer, sought. To meet MCC's need to lower its start-up costs, Inman played a shrewd game of incentives poker, playing each bidding state off the others in an effort to sweeten the deal he got. Inman attempted to manipulate these states into a bidding war that suddenly was no longer the good, clean, fair fight that California sought to wage. A post mortem by an assistant to then-UC President David Saxon concluded, "It was clear (MCC) sought incentives and subsidies . . . MCC is a firm in a hurry."

However, it would have been a major mistake for California to set the precedent of giving away the public store to attract one rather small company — no matter how well pedigreed its investors. Providing such massive financial incentives would be inequitable because it would put other California companies at a competitive disadvantage. It would be impractical too because the amount of state funds necessary to play the incentives game to the hilt would be prohibitive.

What's important

But perhaps the best argument against such incentives is simple. They aren't important to the vast majority of business decision-makers. That is the evidence of virtually every survey of chief executives and corporate site-selection personnel available.

The Deukmejian administration recently contracted for a marketing survey to determine what some 1500 California business leaders think about the state — and what factors were most crucial to their decision to expand or locate.

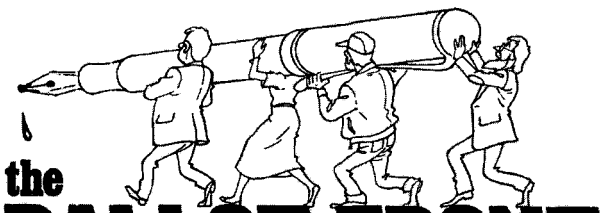
Far and away the most important factor was state government's attitude toward business, cited by 44 percent of the California CEOs we surveyed. Twenty-eight percent cited concerns with high state taxes and the need for fiscal stability in state government. Serious concern was also expressed about our education and transportation systems and the cost of energy, land and housing.

Clearly, companies are far more concerned with how a state treats companies already within its borders than they are with the existence of financial incentives. Legislative proposals to impose financial and other penalties for plant closures or to provide a split-roll system of property taxation produce a far greater chill within the nation's business community than the warmth generated by a package of financial incentives.

But instead of creating a climate in which economic growth was welcome, the past eight years saw justifiable concerns over California's rapid growth carried to extremes — embracing a neglect of the basic infrastructure and business climate essential for job-creation.

As a result of those policies, backlogs in highway improvements developed; the state administrative code mushroomed; and obstacles to the granting of permits multiplied. At the same time, the share of state spending devoted to education declined from 60 percent twenty years ago to 44 percent in 1982.

California cannot expect to correct this course overnight. Our first step was to demonstrate that new attitude



the BALLOT FRONT

A round'up of statewide initiative proposals. (Signatures required and deadlines are in parentheses.)

New in circulation:

- **RENT CONTROL** — an initiative constitutional amendment that forbids local governments from passing more rent-control laws and phases out all existing rent-control laws by January 1, 1990. (630,136, June 7th)
- **LEGISLATOR COMPENSATION: BUDGET BILL ENACTMENT** — an initiative constitutional amendment that denies lawmakers all pay and expenses, plus fines them $200 a day, if the state budget is not passed and submitted to the governor by June 15th of each year. (630,136, May 10th)
- **PRAYER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS** — an initiative constitutional amendment authorizing prayer in California public schools, including the University of California. (630,136, May 10th)
- **WELFARE-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS** — an initiative statute, sponsored by GOP Assemblyman Ross Johnson of Fullerton, that establishes a Public Assistance Commission and limits welfare expenditures in California to the national average, plus 10 percent. (393,835, May 10th)
- **NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE** — an initiative statute that bans from California certain radioactive materials and any activities relating to nuclear war and prohibits the state government from investing in or subsidizing industries preparing for nuclear war. (393,835, May 29th)
- **ENGLISH-ONLY VOTING MATERIALS** — an initiative statute that requires the governor to write the president urging that federal law be amended to specify that all voting materials be printed only in English. (393,835, May 29th)
- **RENT CONTROL** — an initiative statute that prevents local governments from regulating rent for units occupied or vacated after 1984. (393,835, May 29th)

Continuing in circulation:

- **CRIMINAL COURT REFORM** — an initiative constitutional amendment affecting, among other things, the selection of juries and the number of jurors able to convict in criminal cases not involving the death penalty. (630,136, February 17th)
- **BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET** — an initiative statute that requires the Legislature to send Congress a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget. (393,835, February 21st)
- **TAXATION** — a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Howard Jarvis, that amends Proposition 13 to close loopholes Jarvis claims have been opened by the courts. (630,136, March 19th)
- **GAMBLING AND LOTTERIES** — the 20th attempt to amend the state constitution to authorize lotteries, legalize gambling in selective locales and create a Public Gaming Control Commission. (630,136, May 7th)
- **NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY** — an initiative statute that requires the governor to write the president requesting that the United States declare that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. (393,835, May 7th)
- **TOBACCO** — an initiative statute that requires the state Department of Health Services to establish and conduct tobacco education programs. (393,835, May 7th)
- **PLEBISCITE** — an initiative constitutional amendment that gives the governor the right to call elections to alter or abolish statutory laws. (630,136, May 7th)

Source: Secretary of State March Fong Eu.

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by making California fiscally sound without raising taxes. The state now has a budget surplus with the capability to create a sound budget reserve to guard against the kind of deficit this administration inherited in January 1983.

The second step was to let the business community know that the welcome mat is out again. That process has begun and it will accelerate as we launch the first marketing program for economic development in the state's history.

My department is now developing a strategic marketing plan for economic development based on the input of business leaders and economic development professionals from around the state. The third step, now that the fiscal crisis has abated, is to renew our infrastructure.

The governor's highest priority is providing added funds and support for reforms at all levels of the state's educational system. The debate over education in the capital last year was not over whether more support should go to education — it was over whether that support should be provided by increasing taxes.

Streamlining

The regulatory system must be simplified and streamlined. This does not mean abandoning concern for toxic wastes or the quality of our air. The quality of life for employees is important to business. But it does mean expediting permits through such vehicles as the cabinet level Development Review Panel recently created by the governor.

Also, the seven-year backlog of road potholes must be eliminated so that employees can get to work and products can get to market. Caltrans now plans to eliminate that backlog with some $12.2 billion to fund 1900 highway improvements in the next five years — a substantial increase in funding.

Finally, the state must correct the misperception that it is hostile to growth and uniformly beset by high costs of land, housing, taxes, transportation and labor.

Two important vehicles for correcting such misperceptions will be the newly created Economic Development Corporation and the California Tourism Corporation. Both are designed to serve as private, nonprofit corporations through which business leaders will help provide input, energy and resources to address these problems.

The end goal of these policies should be to create lasting employment opportunities for a workforce expected to grow from nine million in 1980 to 12.6 million in 1990. Such policies are a sensible way to combat the tactics of cities like Austin, states like North Carolina as well as Ireland and Scotland — all of which have offices in San Jose devoted to enticing California's high-technology companies to distant borders.

California has substantial markets to offer business. It still leads the nation in agriculture, aerospace, high technology and tourism. Independent surveys show that it is still the first choice of more domestic electronics firms as a site for expansion than any other state — chosen by a wide margin over Texas, the next closest competitor. The state can still boast that it has more of the nation's 100 fastest growing companies than any other state — and twice as many as Texas.

California can build on these strengths if it avoids self-recrimination over the loss of one high-technology prospect and if it makes a bipartisan commitment to investment in a better business climate.

The Governor's Budget: 1984-85, Department of Finance. Copies available through Legislative Bill Room, State Capitol Building, Sacramento 95814. January 10, 1983. 1411 pp. $100, plus tax and shipping. Governor George Deukmejian's $30.3 billion spending plan for fiscal 1984-85 which shows nearly a $1 billion surplus.

The Governor's Budget: 1984-85 supplement for salary and wages, Department of Finance. Copies available from Legislative Bill Room, State Capitol Building, Sacramento 95814. February 1983. Approximately 800 pp. $75, plus tax and shipping. Shows the employee classification authorized for every state department and agency and the salary range for each classification.

Quarterly General Fund Forecast, Commission on State Finance, 915 Capitol Mall, Room 435, Sacramento 95814. December 1983. 74 pp. Estimates state General Fund revenues and expenditures and forecasts a $741 million state surplus for fiscal year 1983-84.

The Impact of Campaign Contribution Limitations and Public Financing of Candidates for the California State Legislature, Fair Political Practices Commission, 1100 K Street, P.O. Box 807, Sacramento 95804. December 1983. Report, 601 pp.; Summary, 49 pp. The Commission estimates that it will cost taxpayers $18 million every 2 years if the Legislature enacts proposals to implement public financing of state legislative campaigns.

Improving Student Performance in California: A Guide to Community Involvement, The California Roundtable, P.O. Box 7643, San Francisco 94119-7643, October 1983, 17 pp. A how-to guide for those interested in working with local school districts to improve the quality of public education. Includes a resource list of books, publications and organizations that can be used to develop a community action program.

California County Fact Book 1983, County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 K Street, Sacramento 95814. 1983. 215 pp. $20. This annually published statistical resource on county government covers organization and structure, government expenditures, tax rates and other data.

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California, Office of the Attorney General, 1515 K Street, Suite 511, Sacramento 95814. October 1983. 66 pp. Describes the results of adult felony arrests in the state during 1982 — the percentage that went to trial, the percentage convicted and the percentage sentenced to state institutions.

Options for Reducing State and Local Administrative Costs: A Review of Five Proposals Submitted by the County Supervisors' Association of California, Legislative Analyst, 925 L Street, Suite 650, Sacramento 95814. January 1984. 22 pp. Evaluates proposals submitted by county officials for reducing the costs of administering programs for which the state and counties share responsibility.

Education in California: The Need for Change, The Need for Stability, League of Women Voters of California, 926 J Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento 95814. October 1983. 134 pp. $5.50. A study of the state's educational system which frames the essential issues for discussion and analysis.

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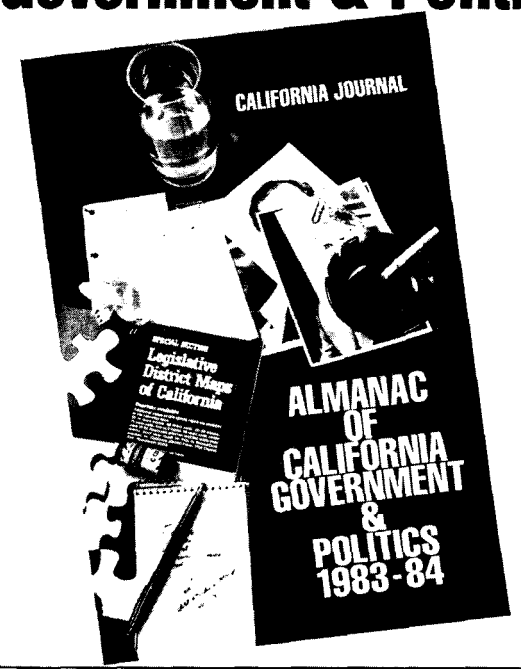

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Local governments struggle toward a solution

By JENNIFER F. SUGAR

Some six million people hold jobs in Southern California; if they were a nation, their economic output would rank 12th in the world. But their industries also generate a mass of left-over poisons like oil sludge, pesticide residue and various acid solutions — more than a pound of it for every man, woman and child in the seven-county region (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura).

The problem is that Southern Californians, like people everywhere, want none of this stuff dumped in their backyards, and woe to the politician who votes to do so. (A 1980 Roper poll found that half the nation's population objected to having a hazardous waste disposal site within 100 miles of their homes.)

However, it appears that some people in the area will be required to accept some of this waste and accept it fairly soon. There is only one hazardous waste site in the seven southern counties and more are needed now. But where will the new ones be? At the moment, no one knows and local politicos are not anxious to make a choice that inevitably must anger one group or another.

The agency that was supposed to find new sites and get them going is the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project. Created by the seven counties in January 1981, it has spent $750,000 to assess needs and identify 28 potential sites, four in each county. But as the state's top toxic-control official, Joel Moskowitz, complains: "The project exists to obtain sites, not simply know where the sites are." (Moskowitz heads the Toxic Substances Control Division in the state Department of Health Services.)

To some extent, outside events have contributed to delay by reducing an initial sense of crisis. When the project was formed, four of five Class I hazardous waste sites in the area had been closed and the fifth — operated by BKK Industries in West Covina — was under attack by local citizens. However, before a year was out, the Legislature came to the rescue by passing a bill prohibiting locals from closing an existing Class I landfill.

But there is a far more important reason for the project's failure to have a new site in operation now. (The project itself would not operate a site but would secure it for private industry purchase and operation.)

A new plan

Last April, project technicians began running soil and groundwater tests at two high-priority potential sites: Towsley Canyon in Los Angeles County and Bristol Lake in San Bernardino County. Public outcry was immediate and forceful. Citizen action groups formed, the media focused on the project itself, and what had been a regional coalition disintegrated into a battleground for parochial "not in my backyard" politics.

According to project manager David Morell, the Towsley Canyon experience showed, if nothing else, that the project cannot simply designate one spot in one county and expect that solution to be acceptable. The new strategy, says Morell, is to develop a plan using many kinds of facilities (incinerators and de-watering plants, as well as a landfill) spread through all seven counties. Many of these facilities, he says, will be made part of the plants that produce the waste. More important, Morell insists the waste treatment and disposal will be divided among the counties according to how much waste each generates. This approach, he feels, will go a long way toward mitigating the parochialism.

Morell emphasizes that the region's elected officials have their backs to the wall and must soon find a solution. If local governments, through the project, cannot work together, they run the risk that the state will step in to impose a solution.

Not everyone thinks state preemption is such a bad idea. Chet Shearer, for instance. Shearer, a West Covina city councilman, considers himself a "strong believer in local control." But he also considers himself a pragmatic politician. Says he of state preemption in siting a waste landfill, "I don't think the local politican can stand the heat."

The point is amplified by Ken Kazarian, vice president of BKK Industries. Says Kazarian, "Until you can figure out how that little group of five men on the local city council can vote to let you site that community without all of them being thrown out at the next election — all this other stuff, you can stick in a drawer."

Morell, however, disagrees with this gloomy view.

"Waste will be managed, one way or the other," he insists. "It is in the best interests of everyone for county supervisors and mayors to work together regionally rather than have the state ram a solution down everyone's throat."

Under his program, he says, no one county will get the only short straw. But each county will share seven short straws equally.

Jennifer Sugar is a freelance writer from Sacramento.

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Perspective from WASHINGTON

By Leo Rennert

Tremors in the inner circle

Ronald Reagan brought with him to the White House a small group of trusted California lieutenants who were to take control of the government and keep it on a certifiably pure conservative course. The president wanted Sacramento veterans close to the seat of power because he likes to delegate authority and thus requires special assurances that people who act in his name mirror his views. The use of transplanted Reaganauts who served him during his days as governor also was intended to shake up the Washington establishment, including the Ford wing of the Republican Party. Simply put, the script for the Reagan revolution required a special California cast.

HOWEVER, AS REAGAN MOVES into the final year of his first term, the power and impact of the California Mafia at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue have become blurred as a result of bitter internecine fights, frequent staff turnovers and policy clashes that left a lot of blood on West Wing carpets. Ed Meese, who rose from deputy district attorney in Oakland to chief of staff in Sacramento, is still at Reagan's side as presidential counselor and one of the Big Three in the White House pecking order, albeit with dimished influence in many domestic and foreign policy sectors. Michael Deaver, a close personal confidant and chief impresario of Reagan's public-relations strategy, is another pivotal figure in the inner circle. But William P. Clark, who resigned from the California Supreme Court to take the number two post at the State Department and later was promoted to national security adviser, made a startling exit from the White House to become Interior secretary. (Henry Kissinger, faced with such a job transfer from the pinnacle of the foreign-policy apparatus, would have slashed his wrists.) The irrepressible Lyn Nofziger, Reagan's link to his most ardent conservative supporters, is no longer top political honcho at the White House, although he may play an important role in the reelection campaign. Californians still hold key posts. Their dominance, however, has not measured up to earlier expectations.

Almost from the very beginning, the California group was forced to yield power to the most prominent non-Californian at the White House — chief of staff James Baker, a Texas-bred "moderate" who ran George Bush's 1980 presidential campaign. The GOP right wing sees him as Enemy Number One, a pragmatist out to dilute Reagan's rigid conservatism. Still, despite repeated attacks by many Reagan loyalists, Baker steadily rose to the top — grabbing power at the expense of Meese and Clark.

Meese, who's almost fanatical about the use of organizational charts, hadn't planned it that way. He and Baker were supposed to be co-equals at the top of the staff pyramid. Meese was to have primacy on policy, domestic and foreign, while Baker would be the nuts-and-bolts manager. As it turned out, Baker gradually expanded his turf. He became Reagan's chief negotiator with Congress and began to leave his own imprint on legislative priorities, downgrading the social agenda of the conservative wing and making deals with moderate Republicans on the Hill. Meese, in turn, stuck to Reagan's old conservative gospel. While Baker sought to give the administration a less ideological cast, Meese kept up an unremitting push for tough law-and-order reforms and led attacks against many social and civil-rights programs of the 1960s and 1970s. Since Nofziger's departure, Meese has become the White House contact for true-blue conservatives. Much of his agenda remains unfulfilled. Baker came to be viewed as the smart operator, wise in the ways of Washington and national politics; Meese, on the other hand, was seen as a Sacramento player who never quite attained big-league status. Baker lieutenants artfully used leaks to enhance their position; Meese refused to indulge in such games and resented the messy spectacle of inside quarrels getting the full media treatment.

Beyond the personal power plays, there's strong disagreement in Reagan's own White House about the political impact of Meese's hard-line views and some of his most controversial pronouncements. Moderates argue that he unnecessarily offended minorities and other groups by persuading Reagan to drag his feet before accepting extension of the Voting Rights Act, by his perennial attacks on the legal-services program for the poor and by an all-out assault on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Recently, Meese triggered a wave of adverse criticism when he said he had never seen "any authoritative figures that there are hungry children" in America and claimed that some people go to soup kitchens because the food is free and it's "easier than paying for it." Not content to leave it at that, he went on to issue a strong Yuletide defense of Scrooge as a decent employer. Meese's critics contend that he increased the administration's vulnerability on the "fairness' issue and undermined support from the political center. Meese's defenders counter that his conservative agenda helps to energize the right and, in any case, accords perfectly with the president's own views.

GOING INTO THE HOMESTRETCH of Reagan's first term, Meese also has some assets that Baker does not. While his power may have waned, his durability has not. As Reagan's ideological soulmate, Meese instinctively knows the president's innermost feelings and his loyalty remains unquestioned. Baker, while still at the top of the heap, is showing signs of fatigue. He's disappointed that he didn't get Clark's national-security post and is expected to leave the White House at the end of this year. Baker also has been hurt by a nasty fight with Central Intelligence Director William Casey, with each pointing the finger at the other as investigators try to clear up the mystery of who pilfered Jimmy Carter's debate-briefing papers during the 1980 campaign.

Given the mercurial trend of staff fortunes in the Reagan White House, there's already speculation — along with some preliminary elbowing — about Baker's successor. The Californians, it is said, could bounce back if Reagan wins in November and feels that he doesn't have to moderate his conservatism during a second term. Under those circumstances, some insiders think Clark might be summoned back from Interior and installed as chief of staff — a post he also held in Sacramento. Moderates aligned with Baker hope to forestall such an eventuality by grooming former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis for the job. As usual, it's not going to be a neat or pretty struggle. Stay tuned.

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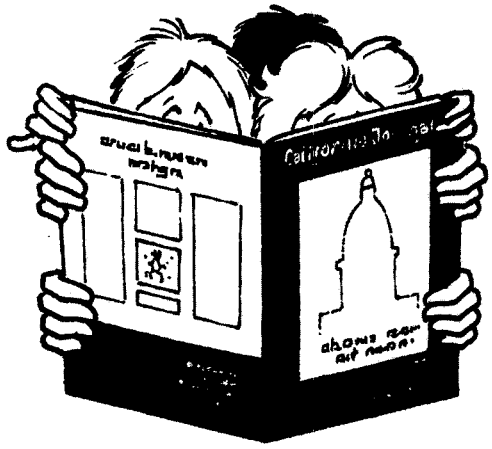

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